THE GREAT BRITISH EXPERIMENT

'Simulacrum' of the Legal System',

'Legal Weapon of Mass Destruction',

'Homo Rightless' -

New Terminology for an Emerging Orwellian Society

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my country, its people, and the generations that came before us. They left us the legacy of an educational system that instilled in us a unique combination of knowledge, skills, abilities, and values. These qualities, cultivated within us through this system, have not only helped us overcome life's challenges. They have also enabled us to support oppressed people around the world by exposing the malicious schemes of harmful forces.

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PART 1

FROM THE AUTHOR

ON THE PHENOMENON OF TRANSFORMING A ROBUST LEGAL SYSTEM INTO ITS *'SIMULACRUM'*

On new terms reflecting a new reality

I have chosen the term **'simulacrum'** as the title of this book because it seems to me to be an accurate description of the transformation underway in the British legal system. While the term may be unfamiliar to some, I hope my work will help to popularise it.

The phenomenon I'm studying is shaping a new reality. A reality that requires its own terminology to capture the essence of this evolving process. Since the kind of processes that are currently 'on trial' in this jurisdiction have no historical precedent, there is also a lack of established terms. I have found it necessary to create new terms that reflect the core characteristics of the system that is emerging through these changes. From my research perspective, the term 'simulacrum' best describes the new legal structure emerging as a result of these changes.

'Legal Weapon of Mass Destruction': I use this term to define a new type of restraining order, such as the Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO) under the DAA 2021[1]. DAPO could be considered the first *universal type of restraining order*. It can be issued against anyone, even the most innocent person, even those who have never been suspected of committing a crime, of any wrongdoing, or who have never been the

[1] A restraining order (under FLA 1996, PHA 1997 and DAPO 2021) is a document that imposes restrictions on a person's rights and freedoms, enforced by the threat of fines or imprisonment, under the guise of preventing harmful behaviour.

subject of a complaint.

DAPO marks a significant step forward compared to Non-Molestation Orders (under the FLA 1996), Protection from Harassment Orders (under the PHA 1997), and the endless array of other legal tools crafted by British lawmakers to interfere with the individual rights of the people.

This is a particularly sophisticated piece of legislation because it can be used to establish total control over large numbers of people, in the millions each year. British parliamentarians estimate that 2.3 million people in England and Wales alone could be identified as 'victims of abuse' annually, with an equivalent figure for 'perpetrators' - about 3 million nationally[2].

Such a number of people could potentially be subjected to total control, with restrictions on all rights, including fundamental ones. They could be isolated from their families, fitted with tracking devices, denied access to employment and even have their thoughts monitored through lie-detector tests.

Unlike a Non-Molestation Order or a Protection from Harassment Order, a DAPO does not require any evidence of harm or a victim's statement. Such a statement is only welcome if it is directed against the person who is designed as a 'perpetrator'. In addition, any claim by the victim that he or she has suffered no harm worsens the position of a person subjected to DAPO on the pretext that he or she has 'intimidated' or 'coerced' the victim[3].

Another term I'm introducing is ***'Homo Rightless'*** - a definition of the legal status of individuals within a framework that functions as a *simulacrum* of the legal system.

> *I was surprised to find that there is no term in the English language to describe this legal position of the person whose rights are not guaranteed by the system. The terms that do exist, such as 'stripped of their rights', 'people without rights',*

[2] These are the figures that MPs referred to endlessly during the debate on the bill: 2.3 million a year for England and Wales, which is about 3 million a year for the country as a whole.

[3] Such situations were anticipated a few years ago when Parliament criminalised coercive behaviour

'lawlessness', do not reflect the concept. The 'Rightlessness' is a precise term that reflects the state of helplessness.

This concept reflects the fact that individuals have no real rights and freedoms within such a system. Because a system which functions as an *illusion* rather than as a solid legal framework cannot guarantee human rights and freedoms.

What the individuals who are governed by such a system may believe about the 'possession of rights' is ultimately irrelevant. The reality is that a person has only those rights that are guaranteed by the legal system within their jurisdiction. Without such guarantees, claiming to 'hold rights' becomes meaningless.

The primary function of a genuine legal system is to secure the rights of individuals and thereby maintain social order. Such guarantees must be enshrined in law, so that individuals have a clear basis on which they can have recourse in the event of their feeling that they are the victims of injustice.

By asserting that any right can be subject to such restrictions, the *system essentially declares that it does not guarantee individuals any rights—not even those deemed fundamental or basic.* It is a powerful way of sending a message to people that if they feel they have been unjustly treated, there is nothing they can do to seek redress.

Such a person, who has no recourse in case of injustice, is a *'Rightless Human'.*

It is precisely this change - from a solid legal structure that guaranteed people's rights and freedoms to a mere simulacrum that guarantees none - that has taken place in the British legal system in recent times. It marks a legal system's acceptance of the fact that the Human Rights Act 1998 is now ineffective.

This revolutionary change took place quietly and unnoticed. The DAA 2021 received royal assent on 29 April 2021 to the total apathy of the nation, the legal community and international human rights organisations. The Queen simply signed the document presented to her among many others, unaware that in doing so she had turned her subjects into '*Rightless*' beings.

> Let us try to answer the question: what does the appearance of the '*rightless*' person mean in practice? It means that people in this jurisdiction must live in constant fear of the unknown, bearing in mind that it is pointless to resist any kind of control to which they may be subjected, or any prohibition that may be imposed the law allows it, and the courts can do no other than confirm it.
>
> By legalising any ban or restriction against its people, the parliament of this country is in effect sending a message to the world: our courts no longer protect our people. If the courts do not defend their people, those who may have an interest in the establishment of a totalitarian regime, who may have an interest in taking advantage of the state of '*rightlessness*' of the people in this territory, will have no legal impediment to that end.

Why does '*simulacrum*' best describe the British legal system?

The term 'simulacrum' originates from the Latin word meaning 'image' or 'copy'. It was popularised by the French philosopher Jean Baudrillard, who used it to describe something that has lost its connection to its original source, becoming a hollow representation. Baudrillard argued that, in the postmodern world, reality is increasingly replaced by symbols and signs, so that what we consider 'real' might simply be an imitation of something that no longer truly exists.

In essence, a simulacrum is a copy or an imitation that is no longer connected to the original and lacks any true essence. It may appear to function like the original, but it is ultimately an empty shell, a facade without substance.

In a legal context, a 'simulacrum' is a system that bears an apparent resemblance to a functioning legal framework, but has lost its true purpose and substance. Such a system has ceased to be a genuine protector of rights and has become a mere imitation. Although it retains the formal structure and appearance of justice, it no longer fulfils its essential role of protecting individual rights. Instead, it functions as an instrument of control, masquerading as a system of law and justice while

failing to fulfil its basic obligations.

Trials are still conducted, orders issued, and laws enforced; yet, the core principles of justice and human rights have been so eroded that the legal system has become a performance rather than a true protector of rights.

I use the concept of 'simulacrum' to highlight the difference between what the legal system appears to be and what it in reality is — a hollow representation of justice that no longer fulfils its essential role.

> *For example, such a system can be used to keep a person in a constant state of fear and anxiety. If a wrongdoer, whether acting as a private individual or as a public authority, wishes to prohibit another person from doing something under threat of punishment, the state, represented by the court, would be powerless not to impose such an injunction. No matter how absurd the request may be, the court has no power to refuse it.*

In my view, the British system exemplifies a 'simulacrum of a legal system'. This term captures the gap between appearance and reality in the transformation the British system is gradually undergoing, where fundamental rights are steadily eroded under the guise of 'protection' and 'prevention'.

This gradual, covert shift transforms the legal system from a once robust defender of rights - the British system, as many still remember it - into an instrument of oppression, shrouded in the illusion of legality.

Similar processes have been observed globally in recent years, particularly in Western countries that share Britain's cultural foundation. However, the UK has advanced so far along this path that it no longer guarantees any individual rights at a legislative level. This means that any human right can now be restricted or banned, despite the fact that such laws conflict with the UK's own international obligations. But this contradiction and the resulting chaos only deepens the real impotence of the system.

Thus, it is essential to describe these processes clearly, so people can understand what they are truly facing and the risks involved.

The rights-oppressive regime. What does it mean?

In order to avoid confusion in terminology and to provide the reader with a logical and systematic understanding of the concepts discussed, it is important that people understand the legal meaning of some basic terms. For example, terms such as 'human rights', 'extrajudicial repression', 'state guarantee of one's rights', 'crime' (an act expressly prohibited by written law), 'repression of rights', 'oppressed society', 'restriction of someone's rights', and so on. Without a clear understanding of these basic concepts, people run the risk of being manipulated.

And this is what happens in Britain: parliament and the media use the word 'rights' widely, giving it a wrong meaning, and thus confusing people. People who do not have a clear understanding of what this term legally means believe that they enjoy the greatest freedom in the world. Meanwhile, their lawmakers take advantage of this ignorance to turn them into people without rights and to legalise the measures that make it possible to put everyone under control. To resist manipulation, it is important to have a clear understanding of the meaning of legal terms.

It should be noted that even the widespread practice of imposing restrictions on human rights does not necessarily mean that the system has become a simulacrum.

The state's role as guarantor has varied across history.

In the history of any nation, there may be periods when the system deviates from its usual role of protecting individual rights and introduces various restrictions, prohibitions or even elements of dictatorship, totalitarianism or tyranny. Such a society could be characterised by the suppression of rights and could be defined as *rights-oppressive*.

This has often happened when a dictator has seized absolute power and enforced new laws that openly state the new rules or restrictions.

In such cases, people are fully aware that they are living under an oppressive regime and this awareness can lead to resistance, uprisings and the struggle to regain their rights.

During wartime or national emergencies, personal freedoms may also be restricted, creating a temporary *rights-restrictive* period. Although the system remains operational, certain individual rights are limited due to

the extraordinary circumstances. In these instances, citizens are informed and understand the rationale for these limitations.

Publicising laws and rules is a crucial duty of the state, ensuring that people know what is prohibited, which helps maintain order in society.

During wartime, the UK imposed restrictions on freedom of speech, movement, privacy, and labour rights. Measures such as property requisition and detention without trial were also enforced, all justified as essential for national security and necessary for the nation's survival under extreme circumstances.

These restrictions were openly announced to keep the public informed and help them avoid breaching the newly established law. The British legal system adapted to new conditions by applying and enforcing new rules.

In this case, we cannot view it as a transformation into a *simulacrum*, even though the system offered fewer individual rights than before and after the war.

During the emergency, the British legal system operated in a transparent, clear and unambiguous manner. The reduced number of rights was guaranteed according to temporary laws, and these limitations were openly communicated and understood by the public.

People knew precisely what was prohibited and, if they acted against the law, it was in full awareness that those actions were explicitly prohibited.

And that is what distinguishes the British system as it once was from what it has now transformed into, based on laws recently passed by Parliament and practices gradually introduced over a preparatory period. Now, a person can commit acts that are not punishable by law, but then he will be punished for doing so.

Britain builds a right-repressive regime at home: specifics

What does modern-day Britain add to the practice of setting up right-oppressive

regimes around the world? What does it add that is new to the idea of putting human beings under total and rigid control?

If we look at how humanity has developed over time, we see that when someone takes power in a country with the intention of setting up a regime defined as authoritarian, totalitarian, dictatorship, etc., the new authorities usually announce the new laws and rules. Announcing the penalties for breaking the new rules helps to keep order in the country.

When people are made aware of the penalties they risk if they break the new rules, they know what they are allowed to do and what they are not allowed to do. They know that if they follow the rules, they won't be punished, so they follow rules to avoid punishment.

In the UK, new laws, rules and practices have been gradually introduced over the last quarter of a century, including new types of unusual punishment. They **provide for punishments in the form of criminal sanctions, measures of surveillance or the imposition of prohibitions and restrictions on people's freedoms, but they don't describe the actions that will give rise to such measures.** So people do things that aren't forbidden, but then they're punished for doing them. In other words, people live in *fear of the unknown*.

People in openly repressive regimes are aware of their situation (there are harsh laws). Unlike citizens in traditional repressive regimes, the British will not be aware of their situation (there are no 'harsh' laws). **In some ways, the situation of people living under British law is even worse than that of people living in openly repressive regimes, because their rights can be restricted in any way to prevent them from doing *undefined actions* or they can be punished for committing the actions that are not prohibited by law**.

Evidence of the internal erosion of the legal system

Because what is happening in the UK legal system is completely new and without precedent in the history of the law, it is important to give examples of how such change is manifesting itself. I will show this with examples taken from the practice of the British courts over the last 10 to 15 years, the example which is provable by evidence.

1. Although the regime of extrajudicial repression is not officially declared, it has been practised by the British courts for some time. For

example, court hearings take place without the respondent being notified. Not only does the defendant have no notice of the hearing, but he or she is explicitly denied the right to be present at the trial and the right to respond to the original charges against him or her. This practice is against the rules of procedure, yet it continues. The restraining order obtained in this way is then enforced through the police and leads to multiple criminal convictions. In this way, an innocent person whose guilt hasn't been proven is punished illegally, but there is no mechanism to restore justice. The right to appeal exists formally, but it is impossible to exercise it. **This is, by definition, extrajudicial repression**.

2. Formally, the right to a defence in court has not been abolished; however, in practice, new types of 'offences'—or rather, 'accusatory formulations'—have been introduced, previously unknown in civilised legal systems, effectively removing the possibility of acquittal.

In reality, judges have been deprived of the tools necessary to deliver a not-guilty verdict. While a judge may decide that a person's actions do not amount to domestic violence, the very same actions, if presented as 'abuse', will prevent the judge from granting an acquittal. In other words, **the allegation of any act, if it is presented as 'abusive', will inevitably lead to a conviction** This is because the offence of abuse can encompass virtually any action, leaving the judge unable to ascertain that it did not occur..

3. The 'protection of victims' is turning into a kind of cult, but in reality, their testimony is of little interest, and their role in the judicial process is steadily diminishing.

If the person designated as the 'victim of abuse' refuses to identify themselves as such, claiming that the person designated as 'perpetrator' has done nothing wrong, this only worsens the situation for the accused. The victim's denial is seen as a sign of 'coercion' or 'intimidation', further strengthening the case against the accused.

4. Historically, to eliminate the risk of an innocent person being punished for a crime they did not commit, a specialised system of safeguards was developed. This includes thorough investigations, the requirement to substantiate allegations with evidence, the right to appeal,

the adversarial nature of trials, cross-examinations, and more. While these safeguards have not been officially abolished, in practice, they are being eroded under various pretexts (the author examines these signs in detail).

5. The right to appeal exists, but increasingly more obstacles are being placed in the way of exercising it (in most jurisdictions, this right is unconditional).

6. And so on

British people intuitively sense these changes but are unable to analyse them for reasons that I will outline later in the book.

People often reminisce about the 'good old days', when they clearly knew what was forbidden — implying that everything else was allowed, when the police acted rationally, and when family matters were considered private and not exposed to the public.

Many legal systems around the world are undergoing processes that weaken their ability to guarantee individual rights, which suggests global trends. But no nation has, however, progressed as far as the United Kingdom, which has accelerated along this path and left the rest of the globe far behind.

What is the purpose of turning a robust legal system into a mere imitation of itself?

What could be the aim of those who would like to turn the solid legal system into a simulacrum that only gives an impression but does not fulfil the functions for which it was designed?

Considering the purpose of a legal system—to protect individual rights—and the tools it has to do so, it seems that the ultimate aim of this transformation is to ensure that individual rights are no longer safeguarded.

Why would any individuals be interested in stripping the legal system of its power to guarantee people's rights, thereby depriving them of all protections?

The answer is clear: to establish complete control and authority.

The connection between people's rights and power is simple: the

fewer rights a person has, the more absolute the power that can be exercised over them. In ancient history, a slave's legal status granted the owner near-total control.

The example of a legal status with a almost complete absence of rights, such as slavery, serves as an extreme case to clarify the link between human rights, their state guarantees, and the power exercised over individuals.

Strategies used to turn a robust system into its *'simulacrum'*

Let's say that a certain group wants to gain absolute power over the people of a country. Is this possible today? The answer would be no. It is not feasible today for any Western country to openly declare a shift towards a system of right limitations. It is even less feasible to openly endorse a system that allows unlimited concentration of power in the hands of a particular group, whether public or private.

Any attempt to establish a dictatorship or a rights-oppressive system openly and on a sudden, without an obvious reason or justification (such as a state of emergency), would almost certainly fail; it would quickly meet with internal opposition and global condemnation. Therefore, the idea of establishing totalitarian control by stripping people of their rights must proceed according to a structured plan, with the true goals kept hidden from the public.

It must be prevented from the outset that the people become aware of the real aim of the operation, which is to impose total control on them. After all, who would willingly give up their rights so easily?

I suggest that four strategies are necessary for the successful, gradual transformation of a healthy, genuine legal system into a mere simulacrum.

1. Giving people a false sense that they are constantly gaining rights

In order to exclude the resistance of the people to the changes that

are intended to bring them under total control through fear, they have to live under the illusion that their rights are constantly being extended, even though the reality is quite different.

It is particularly important to note the role of propaganda in creating this illusion. Media creates the impression that individuals, especially those from various minority groups, are continually being granted more rights.

In an attempt to deflect attention, new minority groups are constantly appearing out of nowhere. Their 'problems' are fabricated and exaggerated. Minorities are provoked into struggling for their rights and incited to clash with the majority, who feel that their own rights are being infringed upon.

People get so caught up in trivialities that they fail to notice the tectonic shifts taking place in their lives.

2. The gradual erosion of protective mechanisms: perpetuating chaos in the legal system

The legal system's ability to protect human rights is gradually eroding. The internal safeguards, developed over generations by legal experts to prevent rights violations, are being systematically dismantled. Mechanisms intended to ensure reliable protection of individual rights are being steadily removed.

For example, limitations on the types of restrictions that can be imposed on individuals - whether they belong to a new minority or not - are gradually being removed, allowing for the suppression of fundamental rights.

At the same time, people are slowly becoming accustomed to court hearings increasingly proceeding without the defendant or respondent parties present, under various pretexts. This shift effectively moves the judicial system towards a punitive model: the person is punished without discussing their guilt and without being able to respond to the allegations.

Elements of disorder are also being introduced; distinctions between branches of law, such as civil and criminal, are becoming increasingly blurred.

Chaos is being introduced into legal terminology. For example, the word ‘victim’ is now used not only to describe someone against whom a crime is allegedly committed. It is applied much more broadly, even to those who have not experienced any unlawful actions and have not lodged any complaints. The same process is happening with the term ‘perpetrator’.

Numerous other processes are quietly and systematically reshaping the system in similar ways.

3. **Preservation of the external features and structures of the legal system**

Every effort is made to maintain the external features of the system, such as its structures and institutions, so that they remain unchanged. This helps to create the impression that the system is stable and unaltered, thereby suppressing any dissatisfaction with its functioning.

For example, the right to appeal is not removed, the state funds lawyers, mandatory procedural rules remain in place, and laws that allow for case reviews are unchanged, and so on. This creates an impression of accessible and effective justice. In reality, access to these mechanisms, intended to restore justice, is blocked under various pretexts.

4. **Protecting fictitious 'victims of abuse' as an excuse to undermine the safeguards of the legal system**

A fabricated narrative is created to justify the changes, providing a rationalization for new developments that resembles an ideology.

For instance, a ‘victim cult’ might be established, framing every change within the legal system as focused on ‘protecting the victim’. An ambiguous threat can also be introduced, using vague terms like ‘abuse’ (distinct from domestic violence or harassment). I am dedicating a separate study to the phases of development of the ‘victim cult’ in the UK

Conclusion:

As a result of an ongoing process that follows the four previously mentioned directions, the British legal system is gradually transforming

into a *simulacrum* of itself.

This transformation shifts the system from one that robustly protected individual rights to one that subtly undermines them, fostering a society of fear and control without ever openly acknowledging these goals.

The approach is based on weakening the system from within. The mechanisms that once protected against human rights violations are gradually atrophied.

When observed over a span of 20–30 years, these changes reveal themselves as systemic and structural, indicating a coordinated plan unfolding over time.

This plan appears to be the work of individuals or groups operating behind the scenes, manipulating the visible actors within the system.

These actors, including members of Parliament **responsible for implementing changes, are in constant rotation, making it impossible to pinpoint who was accountable for each decision.**

While people live under an illusion of security, **new laws are enacted that progressively erode individual freedoms.** The legal system becomes a mere shell—outwardly appearing just and protective, yet gradually losing its capacity to safeguard human rights.

Historically, the United Kingdom has stood as a model of the rule of law, stability, fairness, and judicial independence. It has been a bastion of democracy and integrity and a pioneer of common law principles that have shaped numerous legal systems worldwide.

In my view, however, **it has become a testing ground for strategies aimed at transforming the legal system into something that merely imitates law and justice. Once tested in the British system, these methods can then be applied to other jurisdictions, while the appropriate preparatory rhetoric is already being propagated there**.

This shift isn't driven by openly declared policies but by hidden forces, turning the system into a tool of control under the guise of a 'protector of freedoms'.

Of what the system once genuinely represented, virtually nothing

remains in substance—yet its reputation endures, serving as a cover for these transformations.

COVID Spring 2021:
While people's attention was diverted, Westminster formalised the transformation of justice into a *'simulacrum'*

In my view, it has taken approximately a quarter of a century for the British system—at least in certain areas—to evolve into a *simulacrum*. The gradual pace of change allowed people to acclimate incrementally to the new order, rendering the transformation almost imperceptible.

The new practices, which people had gradually come to accept, were formally enshrined into law in 2021 by DAA 2021. While public attention was fixed on discussions around COVID-19—whether on the colour-coded 'traffic light' system for risk levels or the Prime Minister's 'roadmap out of the pandemic'—Parliament quietly made these changes permanent.

Amid the daily updates and restrictions, few noticed that these new legal practices were becoming a lasting part of the system.

As people focused on the constant updates on how they were moving forward on the 'roadmap out of the pandemic', hardly anyone realised that their legal system was being transformed at the legislative level into something that could no longer defend their basic rights, turning them into 'rightsless' people.

The author and her research:
From fighting for her rights in a single case to exposing the failure of the system as a whole

The Royal Courts of Justice in London—

The scene of the author's long and arduous struggle with the British legal system.

The original case was trivial, hardly worth a farthing—the sort of case the English often abandon early, fully aware of the futility of seeking genuine truth in certain corners of British law. In such matters, the people with their problems and the justice system move in parallel and rarely come together.

But the author, who was shaped by the Soviet values of resilience, perseverance and an unyielding sense of justice, refused to give up on her efforts. She sought a point of connection between the case in which she became involved against her will and the guiding principles that were supposed to govern it. Her tireless pursuit, driven by an ingrained sense of justice, was in stark contrast to the English approach, where pragmatism often leads to withdrawal from seemingly unwinnable legal battles.

She reasoned as follows: after all, the case is registered in the judicial system, so its course must somehow be subject to the established rules, at least procedural rules?

As the author's engagement with the British legal system deepened, her curiosity expanded beyond her specific case and evolved into an intellectual exploration of a uniquely English phenomenon. She increasingly became astonished at how a case filed in court and given a unique registration number in the legal system could seem so disconnected from the law itself.

What began as a personal struggle evolved into exploring the nature of this systemic disregard for the laws of justice and prudence.

The case, with a reference number recorder in British courts registry, seems to

have evolved as an interpersonal affair between people rather than as a legal matter: in people's actions towards the author of these lines, there was so little of what that was governed by law, established rules, or even common sense.

It was as if a large group of people had turned against her in order to cause her as much damage as possible. Were it not for the fact that the actions took place in locations such as police stations, custody suites, courtrooms and other official institutions, one might have thought that they were ordinary people, only disguised as policemen, judges, barristers, solicitors and court officials. Their strength was that they were in a position of power, in their country, and there were many of them, while she was alone.

If not for the real harm inflicted on the author, it was like watching an absurdist play: people as actors took turns, playing their parts and disappearing, an endless chain of people in this virtual scene on which the case was developing.

When she asked them, through official correspondence, what were the legal grounds for their hostile acts, they became genuinely confused, as if such a question was not expected and they did not know what to answer. Most of them left without causing any further harm, but some of them tried to increase the pressure, in the very English way, convinced that the increasing pressure breaks resistance (in the sense that she will be forced to drop the case, that is, to stop asking for an explanation of their actions from a legal standpoint).

Within the official structures of the British legal system, people carried out their illogical, incoherent actions for which they themselves could give no explanation... Classical Theatre of the Absurd. The Theatre of the Absurd as it is played out within the official structures of the British legal system ..... The author could not help but be intrigued by this.

From the outset, the author sensed that beneath the surface injustice lay something more profound and insidious—something intangible, elusive, slipping away with each attempt to grasp it. Her pursuit became relentless, like chasing shadows that constantly shifted just beyond her reach. With each thread the author pulled, new layers were revealed, pulling it deeper and revealing unexpected complexities.

She could never have imagined the depths to which her research would lead. What she uncovered was astonishing - a vast deception, a mass illusion, involving tens, if not hundreds, of millions of innocent

people, and seemingly orchestrated from a central source.

This deception spanned years, crossing national boundaries, with one exception: the author's homeland.

It was her country and her people who, over time, had consistently exposed manipulations and abuses of power, inspiring ordinary people worldwide to rise up and fight for their rights.

This unique stance had, in turn, made her people the target of widespread hostility, the source of which the people themselves did not fully understand, leading them to ask, somewhat naively, "Where does this unrelenting hostility come from?" Now, in the face of open hostility directed at her, she had found the answer to that question.

It was as if her people had been entrusted with a mission to enlighten the world, to dispel the forces of darkness, and she felt part of that legacy - realising this gave her strength and purpose.

Author's Note

The author acknowledges that the subject she has taken on is vast, disruptive and difficult for a generation brought up on certain assumptions to fully grasp.

She does not claim that her understanding of the processes she has uncovered is the ultimate truth, nor does she regard this work as a finished enterprise.

Instead, she is driven by an urgent need to share her discoveries with as wide an audience as she can reach. She feels compelled to do so because the consequences of what she identifies as malignant processes in British system continue to harm the innocent, distort the minds of the younger generation and alter the life of society.

She encourages readers to step back from entrenched doctrines, rhetoric and commonplaces. To do so may reveal the absurdity of many of the processes that shape their lives. For example, one might consider looking at certain aspects of modern life through the lens of people from the 1990s. Such a temporal shift would show that even the concept of 'common sense' has been completely distorted since then.

Part 2

AN EXPERIMENT AT THE HEART OF THE BRITISH JUSTICE

The Royal Courts of Justice in London

The Royal Courts of Justice on the Strand in London are regarded as a modern-day Mecca for those in search of justice and a fair trial. Legal professionals worldwide hold this place in a kind of reverence, as if it were sacred.

There is a widespread belief that justice administered by judges in grey horsehair wigs is the 'fairest justice' in the world. The notion that the rulings delivered within these walls are of a higher calibre than those found anywhere else is almost an accepted axiom—a principle held as true without need for proof. This belief endures, not due to clear reasoning or concrete evidence, but simply because it is universally upheld.

The monumental complex, designed in a neo-Gothic style, presents itself as a fortress, seemingly impervious to corruption or the slightest violation of written law.

Strategically, its location is unique: it sits midway between Westminster Palace - once home to people of extraordinary intellect capable of ruling most of the world - and the City of London, the financial district that houses some of the world's largest banks and investment funds.

Such an influential neighbourhood, on both the right and the left, could only predetermine a certain dynamic in relations within the 'troika'.

The alliance between Westminster Palace and the City of London has

long represented a balanced blend of political and economic power - a model of mutually beneficial symbiosis that has worked to the nation's advantage.

Recently, however, the balance has shifted considerably. The financial and investment giants, often referred to as the *globalist elite*, have firmly entrenched themselves in the City, spreading their influence like the tentacles of an octopus. They drain resources from all over the world, fomenting chaos, destruction and misery wherever they can. Conspiracy theorists suggest that the real power now resides in the City, with the inhabitants of Westminster reduced to mere puppets - semi-educated figures advancing globalist interests at the expense of national ones.

We cannot say whether those who promote conspiracy theories are right, but it would be unwise to dismiss such speculation altogether. Conspiracy theories are often the result of people's observation of real-life events. People analyse reality, systematically organise what they see and draw their conclusions. These conclusions can be so astonishing that they are called conspiracy theories.

Indeed, just listening to or watching the speeches of British MPs raises many questions: how did these people get into such powerful positions? A quick comparison of today's MPs with recordings of parliamentary debates from 30-40 years ago reveals a striking difference. People joke that by the standards of the past, some Members of Parliament today would not have been accepted to do even a simple job like serving tea in the parliamentary dining room. Given the cultural awareness, manners and decorum expected in those days, there would have been concern that they might say something inappropriate.

When the public observes members of parliament uniformly voting in favour of measures that are manifestly against the national interest and that violate the trust of those who elected them, it's natural to suspect that these un-national initiatives are being driven by outside forces. Given the apparent incompetence of the MPs, it's likely that these ideas are not their own, but rather the directives of unseen, shadowy forces pulling the strings.

The situation in the House of Lords is particularly worrying and causes a

sense of sadness or disappointment among those with traditional values. Many Britons see the House of Lords as a symbol of heritage, continuity and duty to the national interest. But this spirit of devotion to country is fading, as many members are now 'so-called Lords' who aren't hereditary peers at all. Titles such as Duke, Marquess, Earl, Viscount, Baron and Baroness are often not the real thing; they're given to people who have been placed there by friends, either as a favour or thank-yous

Meanwhile, the remaining hereditary aristocrats—the ones who actually have deep family ties to the country and a sense of duty—are now a steadily shrinking minority. These traditional peers, with roots in British institutions, see their role as a legacy and responsibility. The last of the remaining aristocrats, metaphorically speaking, hold on to their seats resisting attempts to push them out. As a result, the number of lawmakers who genuinely have the national interest at heart is on the wane.

But apart from speculation about who may influence these individuals - many of whom, at any rate - there is a distinct lack of specificity. It is not clear where exactly the strings are coming from, the strings that are being pulled by those who are interested in promoting laws that are contrary to the interests of the people. More importantly, the ultimate objectives of these activities in support of such laws are unclear.

The fact remains that some of the laws recently passed by Parliament are undoubtedly designed to achieve vague and elusive goals. It is doubtful whether such ideas would have occurred to the legislators themselves. What benefit is there to them in passing laws that are harmful to the country?

Naturally, people are curious about what these goals truly entail, especially given that they will likely shape the future of their lives.

But no matter what shadowy dealings may be happening between the financial moguls of the City and their compliant baronesses, lords, and so-called Right Honourable Friends in Westminster. The inhabitants of the Royal Courts of Justice, clad in grey horsehair wigs, long black or scarlet robes, and black shoes adorned with decorative buckles or pompoms, are intended to remain distant from it all.

While Parliament and the City may represent political and financial

power, the Royal Courts of Justice symbolize a third, independent force dedicated to the fair application of the law, apart from those spheres of influence.

The judiciary is intended to remain impartial, ensuring that neither political influence from Parliament nor economic power from the City of London compromises its decisions or operations.

The reputation of the British judiciary is bolstered by the traditional figure of the judge, who is seen as possessing unique wisdom and an exceptional sense of fairness. Unlike on the Continent, with its rigidly codified civil law system, common law judges - particularly in Britain - are given more freedom in their judgments, which is expected to instil in them a heightened sense of responsibility.

Of course, it would be naive to think that the Court is not influenced by where it sits and by having powerful neighbours. Realistically, it is simply advantageous for any institution providing services - legal or other than legal - to have financially strong neighbours.

In fact, the virtual financial flows that flicker as numbers on the screens of City bankers and traders occasionally find their way into the halls of the Royal Courts of Justice. There, they mysteriously transform into tangible currency, materialising as British pounds in the pockets of world-renowned barristers and solicitors celebrated for their highly **specialised expertise.**[i] And it would seem that this is where the court's 'collaboration' with the City ends—merely a by-product of close proximity to wealthy individuals and institutions, and nothing more.

GEOMETRY OF GOVERNANCE

The invisible *Influence Triad*:

global finance, parliament, and justice

A glance at the map reveals that the author was slightly mistaken in describing the location of the Royal Courts of Justice as being halfway between the City and Parliament. In fact, the River Thames bends at exactly this point, so that all three landmarks - the City, Parliament and the Courts - are on the same side of the river, forming an almost perfect triangle.

This triangular arrangement provides rich material for reflection. It invites us to think about the vision of the architects of the British Empire, who laid the enduring foundations of British government, the Anglo-American alliance, and indeed the wider English-speaking world. It provides more intrigue for the conspiracist, and fuels theories about the hidden agendas that have made the British system so resilient.

> *This particular triangle—formed by the Royal Courts of Justice, Parliament, and the City—mirrors an ancient symbol where justice, power, and wealth are in delicate balance. Like the three points of a triangle, each of these forces subtly upholds the others, creating a closed loop of influence in which none can exist without the others.*
>
> *Hidden within this triangle is a mysterious force whose sides are invisible to the naked eye, but whose invisible threads quietly steer the course of events.*
>
> *Perhaps this configuration is more than mere geography; perhaps it is an ancient symbol designed to preserve the order of the world established by the English Crown - or to foreshadow its unravelling.*

It's hard to avoid some rather mystical reflections when looking at this arrangement - a kind of logic that some of the current occupants of these magnificent buildings may find hard to comprehend. Yet their predecessors, those who built the Empire and laid the foundations for its greatness, stability and enduring reputation - qualities from which today's inhabitants still benefit - surely understood this power all too well.

Whether this triangle was intentionally crafted as a symbol of stability or simply arose by chance, something within it has undeniably shifted in recent years. It seems that one side has tilted, as power leans more heavily toward the City while Parliament weakens.

But where does Justice fit into this shift? Could the Courts of Justice

truly have remained untouched by these changes?

With so much influence concentrated at one point of the triangle, it's hard to believe the courts haven't changed.

'*Our system is sick...*':
here's what people think about their system

It is obvious to any rational and objective observer that the British legal system has undergone some puzzling developments over the past 20 to 30 years. Anyone who denies this is either being disingenuous, has lost the ability to think critically, or is simply out of touch with reality.

Many people often look back on the so-called 'good old days' when life seemed simple:

1. People understood that as long as they obeyed the law - for example, by avoiding prohibited acts - they had nothing to fear.
2. The police acted rationally and reasonably.
3. Family matters were private and no one was forced to air their personal problems in public.

People often notice changes but rarely analyze them, limiting their comments to remarks like, 'Our system is sick'.

It increasingly feels as though justice is diminishing while injustice grows, making life all the more difficult.

As people feel less protected, it suggests that these changes may be aimed at weakening the system's ability to defend people's rights. Rights may exist on paper, but if the system can't make sure that you can actually make use of them, then those rights are, in effect, meaningless.

Modern people, unfortunately, are not inclined to analyze events or seek out their root causes, often limiting themselves to remarks and comments like those above or even stronger ones, such as*: 'The system is broken', 'Justice for the rich', 'Out of touch with reality'* and *'Protects the wrong people'.*

These expressions reflect the public's perception of what justice has become today. However, to truly understand the issue and be able to oppose it, one must at least attempt to make some logical connections between events.

In this light, if people feel they can no longer rely on the system as they once did, it implies that new practices and laws are being gradually introduced to weaken the system and reduce its ability to protect people from injustice.

Nothing happens without a reason. If there are problems or changes in the system, someone or something must be responsible - nothing important happens without intention or purpose. When the judge seems inconsistent or unfair, when the police act unpredictably, and when people start calling the system 'sick' or 'broken', it probably indicates that someone unknown is orchestrating these changes. Someone has invested money and a lot of effort in setting processes in motion that have resulted in the system becoming what people see as 'sick' or 'broken', and losing its ability to protect people.

One isolated action by an official could be a mistake or coincidence, but when similar events accumulate and follow the same trajectory, it suggests an organized effort. An individual official may act with honest intentions. However, those who control the larger processes may have their own motives, directing the actions of officials to serve their interests rather than those of the public.

So logical reasoning leads us to the next question: if the system is weakening and people are feeling less secure, does this imply a deliberate attempt to alter the very foundations of the legal system?

Finally, and most important, **if someone is actually orchestrating processes that are slowly but inevitably weakening the legal system's ability to protect people from injustice, what is the ultimate goal of their actions?** No matter who these people are, it is important to identify their ultimate goal, to describe the nature of the actions they are taking to achieve that goal, and, with a clear picture, to determine whether we can prevent further weakening of the system.

When the law breeds a monster:

How a sweeping expansion of family law is reshaping the foundations of British society

In the previous section we established that

- Significant changes have taken place in the British system over the last 20-30 years.

- This suggests that the reforms are designed to weaken the ability of the system to protect people from unfairness, i.e. to legally guarantee their legal rights and freedoms.

- Although people encounter the effects of change through their interactions with officials, judges and clerks, the consistency and direction of these developments suggest that they follow a central plan.

This leads us directly to the question: where is this plan intended to take the system?

Which area of law has been subjected to the most changes and transformations in recent years? Undoubtedly the family law

In order to answer this question, let's start with the question: what areas of law have undergone changes in the last 2-3 decades that have had the most negative impact on people?

The answer seems simple and uncontroversial: it's clear that it's not criminal, civil or administrative law. It is undoubtedly family law and related areas.

A systematic analysis of these changes would quickly reveal that much of the public disillusionment with the system, the sense of unfairness and the legal confusion are the result of changes in the family law field.

> *The breakdown of the family unit, children's lack of respect for their parents, family members pitted against each other, a culture of reporting parents to the police, parents' inability to guide their children, a culture of victimisation and blaming others for personal failures - all these problems are rooted in changes that, surprisingly, can be traced back to changes in family law legislation. Often, even issues that seem unrelated to family dynamics have their roots in this area. For example, the endless variety of restraining orders became a tool to control people, to get them to accept punishment for actions not prohibited by the law, to instil irrational fear.*

This field of law remains part of civil law in most of the world, as it did in the UK until recently. Back then, justice operated within a clear and orderly framework, with each area of law focused on its own matters.

Family law judges handled issues like divorce, custody, and adoption, without interfering in other legal domains.

Cases involving violence between family members were referred to the criminal justice system and investigated by specialist officers who determined whether actual violence - physical or psychological - had occurred or whether the allegations were false. Such cases were then dealt with by judges in Crown Courts under the Criminal Law Acts. .

Violence within the family ('domestic violence') could be treated as an *aggravating factor*. This often led to harsher sentences because of the breach of trust, the increased vulnerability, the risk of recurrence and the wider impact on the family.

In any case, everything related to 'domestic violence' has been treated in criminal law as part of the offence of violence. This was based on the understanding that acts of violence share the same essential elements, whether they occur within the family, on the street or at school. Such an approach ensured coherence within the system.

> *The reason the author goes into this detail, and in particular highlights the issue of 'domestic violence', is to show that the rights of victims of domestic violence have long been well protected in the UK. The FLA 1996 was not the first act aimed into prevention of violence between family members. But when violence within the family was treated by the criminal justice system as violence in general, it was organised in such a way that the law could not be abused.* ***Criminal justice, unlike family or civil justice, has all the tools to determine whether allegations of domestic violence are true or false. Treating domestic violence as a form of violence in general has prevented the phenomenon of false victims of domestic violence/abuse, which has been growing steadily over the past 25 years.*** *The justice system has fulfilled its function of protecting the innocent from false accusations and punishing lawbreakers, while preventing the abuse of its provisions. It was much more difficult for some false victims to take undue advantage of it: they had to prove that the act they were accused of had actually taken place.*

This area of public protection - the response to domestic violence - did not require fundamental change - perhaps only minor adjustments, if any.

Although historically the area of family law has functioned without major issues, fulfilling all the tasks assigned to it by the public, in recent years it has taken on a strange, uncontrolled character. **From when the family law was assigned the tasks of 'prevention of domestic violence' (by the way of non-molestation orders), it seems to get completely out of control, like someone letting the genie out of the bottle.** It was as if a once healthy organ affected by a particularly aggressive form of cancer had begun to spread chaotically like a *malignant tumour*.

What was once a field with functions limited to tasks related to divorce and adoption has steadily expanded.

It has now evolved into a complex structure involving numerous authorities and ministries, demanding billions of pounds in taxpayer funds to sustain its operations. Family law has become a source of constant change and 'revolutionary transformations', encroaching on the work of other sectors. It has pushed areas like the police, criminal justice, health, and education into tasks that fall outside their core responsibilities.

New laws, acts, rules, regulations and instructions are constantly being adopted to 'fight domestic abuse'. Despite punishment being adopted, the specifics of the crimes are not given, which means descriptions of the actions that should have resulted in punishment. For example, what actions should a person avoid in order not to be charged with a coercive or controlling behaviour, harassment or abuse? Neither the legislators voting for these laws, nor the police, nor investigators, nor judges, nor prosecutors know it.

The destructive processes that have emerged in the once stable area of law are unfolding before everyone's eyes, but people are unable to analyse them systematically. Anyone who tries to critically analyse the processes taking place in it is not only discouraged, but becomes the object of public harassment and hatred

As a result of these changes, the area of family law has become something of **a monster**, dominating other fields and instilling such fear that ordinary people leave the country, feeling powerless to prove their

innocence.

Although citizens do not analyse the root causes of what is happening—partly because any attempt to analyse or critically approach this topic is perceived as hostile activity, akin to that of an enemy during wartime—their understanding of the prevailing injustice is evident. This perception is reflected in expressions such as: *'The system favours so-called victims'*, *'Anyone can cry 'abuse' and be believed'*, *'The law encourages false claims'*, *and 'Justice for genuine victims is diluted by false claims'.*

In the author's view, **this growing monster, under the pretence of fighting for the rights of millions of faceless and anonymous 'victims'—just as anonymous as the alleged millions of 'perpetrators'—threatens to implode the entire legal system from within.** It risks undoing a system built by generations of the finest English lawyers, one whose reputation British lawyers continue to benefit from today.

The erosion of the justice system:

whose hands are behind the collapse of the system

All of the above are undeniable facts, which serve primarily as groundwork for organizing information and seeking answers to a key question: where are these processes ultimately leading? What is the end goal of those driving these changes? We can't assume that simply creating chaos and fostering animosity among people is the final aim.

To summarize the points above:

1. The fact that an area of law once limited to divorces and adoptions has grown into such a monster—threatening to cover the entire legal system and dominate various spheres of life—suggests that someone must be orchestrating the process. It's unlikely that this expansion happened on its own, without careful organization, direction, and funding. **Who inflated this monstrosity like a balloon??**

2. Was there truly a need for these sweeping changes? Were human rights in the UK inadequately protected 20-30 years ago?

Generations of British legal professionals worked diligently to

safeguard human rights, achieving significant progress. The system seemed to function effectively, with little need for drastic reform. Yet by the mid-1990s, something began to shift within the legal system—slowly but steadily. New processes emerged, leaving people feeling less protected than before.

3. Why are these unusual transformations specifically occurring within the UK's legal system? While many countries worldwide are experiencing deviations from established laws and traditions, Britain seems to have far outpaced the rest of the Globe. Why Britain in particular?

And finally, a question that seems inevitable:

4. Could it be that the tentacles of the globalist octopus from the City have reached even here?

This theory, conceived as a systemic explanation for the processes unfolding in Britain and beyond, immediately seemed the most plausible.

Initially, the author believed that the issues in her case were simply the result of a series of errors by individuals representing the system—such as judges, police, and clerks—caused by the manipulations of certain British individuals who held malicious intent toward her. However, over time, the increasing number of 'errors' and the consistent behaviour of these officials revealed a certain pattern and logic. This suggested that her difficulties were merely local manifestations of broader processes unfolding according to a specific plan.

Yet the questions remained: Who stands to gain from the destruction of the British legal system? Who benefits from the breakdown of British families? Who stands to gain from social tensions and the pitting of people against each other?

In other words, they must be financially powerful bodies that are not purely British (unlike, for example, the Home Office, the Ministry of Education or the NHS, which are exclusively British and serve British citizens, although they can still be used to promote the interests of those bodies).

If we apply logical reasoning to what we are witnessing, it is clear that the main drivers of these degradations are most likely the City's financial

structures - or, in other words, the so-called 'globalists'.

> *If not some shadowy organisation that has amassed a huge fortune, then who? Who has so much money to promote 'awareness campaigns' designed to convince every Briton that he or she is a 'victim of abuse', to fund 'human rights activists' whose behaviour resembles that of militants, to organise bullying campaigns against those judges who resist new trends, such as recognising rape or strangulation in family proceedings, especially if it wasn't there? Who has the power to pressure the police to 'prioritise' abuse cases over cases of real violence or traditional crimes? Who has the money to develop 'theories' of crime without specifying the elements of the prohibited acts and push these ideas through to implementation by legalisation by Parliament while the nation and the legal community remain silent? It is not as if we can assume that MPs can draft such a things by themselves. While they 'discussing' 'abuse laws', they don't know what they are talking about. The recordings of parliamentary hearings on abuse laws are freely available on the parliamentary website.*

Having suggested that the primary parties interested in weakening the legal system might be the globalist forces from the City, we must ask: why would they want this? After all, the law is confined to a single jurisdiction, while their ambition is global dominance.

It would seem more logical for financial giants to concentrate on promoting favorable legislation in areas such as taxation or the economy, using their compliant baronesses in Westminster to do so. But why would they care to meddle in family affairs—making private matters public, taking children from parents, turning wives against husbands, husbands against wives, children against parents, or even encouraging students to report secretly on their teachers? What do the financial giants gain from overwhelming the nation with endless restraining orders, imposing illegal restrictions on people, and instilling fear in citizens? Why compel family court judges to handle criminal matters?...

At first glance, this doesn't seem like an area of concern for these structures. However, upon deeper reflection, it's clear that the matter is far from simple and straightforward as it seems to be

Global financial interests and the erosion of the UK legal system

In the author's view, global financial structures—particularly those based in London's financial district, the City—may have several reasons to be interested in weakening the UK's legal system. Their primary motivations are to advance their global interests and consolidate control. These reasons include:

1. **Fear as a tool for total control on global level**

By undermining legal protections, global financial structures can foster an environment where fear dominates the lives of ordinary citizens. When people feel that their rights are no longer secure, they become easier to control. This culture of fear can be used to suppress public dissent, prevent challenges to corporate interests, and maintain social order in ways that benefit the global elite.

2. **Using the UK as a testing ground**

The UK, with its *historical reputation for upholding the rule of law, serves as an ideal testing ground for strategies to weaken legal protections.* If global financial interests succeed in eroding the UK's legal system, it sets a powerful precedent for similar efforts elsewhere. The UK's influence as a leader in common law jurisdictions could pave the way for similar reforms in countries like Australia, Canada, US and New Zealand, allowing global financial elites to refine and export their tactics globally.

3. **Exporting the model to other countries**

The UK's legal system, especially its common law tradition, is influential worldwide. Weakening it could set a precedent for eroding legal protections in other jurisdictions. Many common law countries, such as Australia and Canada, look to the UK for legal precedents. If rights protections are diminished in the UK, it becomes easier to implement similar deregulation and reduced rights protections globally, aligning other countries' legal systems with corporate interests.

4. **Manipulating the legal system to control the population**

A weakened legal system allows corporate and political forces to more easily manipulate individual rights and public opinion. When people no longer feel protected by the law, they become more vulnerable to control.

A system that's ineffective in defending rights can be reshaped to suppress resistance and promote corporate agendas, enabling global financial elites to exert greater influence over society.

5. **Creating flexibility for corporate interests**

By reducing the UK legal system's ability to protect human rights and enforce strict regulations, corporations and financial institutions can operate with fewer restrictions. This allows them to bypass labor, environmental, and consumer protections, boosting profits while evading accountability. With fewer legal safeguards in place, corporations can push through measures that would typically face legal challenges, exploiting loopholes and minimizing ethical constraints.

6. **Pushing a neoliberal agenda**

Global financial players often advocate for neoliberal policies such as deregulation, privatization, and reduced government oversight. A weakened legal system aligns perfectly with these goals, limiting the state's capacity to regulate business and safeguard public interests. By undermining the legal system, financial elites can drive neoliberal reforms that prioritize profits over people, reduce state intervention, and concentrate wealth and power among a select few.

In summary, global financial structures stand to benefit from a weakened UK legal system by gaining greater flexibility for corporate interests, exporting these strategies globally, and fostering control based on fear. The UK's strong legal reputation makes it an attractive testing ground for these tactics, with the potential to expand globally, further consolidating power among a few while eroding individual rights.

Slipping into '*Rightlessness*':

To guarantee the stability of a repressive regime, people must live under the illusion that their system of law protects their rights and freedoms

To begin with, let us agree on one point: the interests described above are rational and reasonable Certain supranational entities have amassed enormous wealth through investments around the world. These huge

investments have also been conducted through the corruption of local politicians and various illegal activities. Driven by the desire to protect and expand their assets, they are interested in achieving total control over people. But how can such ambitions be realised? This is easier said than done.

A necessary condition for consolidating unlimited power into the hands of one group or individual is the creation of a rights-oppressive system, such as totalitarian.

The greater the concentration of power, the fewer rights remain for those subject to it. An extreme example is found in the absolute power once held by slave owners over enslaved individuals. In such a system, a small fraction of the population exercised total control over the majority, who had virtually no rights and freedoms, with perhaps only the right to life guaranteed.

Thus, the ideal legal status for those who are supposed to be subjected to uncontrolled power is that of 'slave' - and here we mean legal status, not exploitation of physical labour. (The author gives an example of the legal status of the work to illustrate what it means for the state to guarantee a minimum of human rights).

Throughout history, people have fought tirelessly for the rights of free individuals, a struggle marked by limits on the power of those who ruled over them.

Their struggle arose from an awareness of their own lack of freedoms and rights. As a result, the power over them was inherently unstable, threatened by those who understood their powerlessness.

This leads us to an important conclusion: for power to be secure and unshakable, people must remain unaware of their state of *'rightlessness'* (not as an official status, but as their practical ability to exercise the rights supposedly guaranteed by the state). People must be convinced that they possess freedoms and that the system exists as their protector, a myth that is readily accepted by all.

But how can free individuals be transformed into powerless 'slaves', all while remaining unaware of their own 'enslavement', losing even the capacity for logical and critical thinking?

History provides examples of individuals who gained immense power only to lose it, often through popular uprisings or other forms of opposition. The lessons of the past must therefore be considered, and new methods devised.

To build a society marked by 'rightlessness', fear, and extrajudicial repressions, a strict system must be established. In such a society, people would be afraid of their own shadows, living in constant terror. They would fear not only their actions but even their thoughts. Any meaningful resistance would be punished. 'Thought crimes' would be dealt with severely.

The challenge now is how to bring such a dystopian vision to life.

Robust legal system as an obstacle to rights-oppressive regimes:

list of key legal safeguards

But standing in the way of efforts to create a system of 'rightlessness', terror, and rights-oppression are robust legal systems, meticulously designed to prevent human rights violations. These systems are the result of the painstaking work of legal professionals and the hard-fought struggles of people for equal rights.

Built as multi-tiered structures, they ensure that if a violation occurs at one level, justice can be restored at another. Specifically designed mechanisms work together to protect individuals' rights and ensure fairness in the legal process.

Below are some of the key legal safeguards that act as obstacles to such malicious plans, ensuring that the rights of the people are well protected:

- The right to appeal,
- Strict adherence to procedural rules,
- The requirement to substantiate allegations with evidence,
- The obligation to speak the truth under oath,
- Lists of fundamental, basic, and inalienable rights (rights that are non-negotiable and cannot be denied under any condition),

- The principle of foreseeability (ensuring that punishments and offenses are clearly prescribed and predictable),
- Presumption of innocence,
- Right to legal representation,
- Right to a fair and public trial,
- Right to cross-examine witnesses,
- Prohibition of retrospective laws,
- An independent judiciary (allowing judges to operate without political influence or external pressure),
- The separation of judicial functions, ensuring that criminal offenses like assault or rape are handled solely by criminal courts, not civil ones, thereby preventing chaos in the legal system,
- Protection against double jeopardy (prohibiting retrial for the same offense once acquitted),
- Freedom of expression and the right to protest.

How do these protective mechanisms work? They ensure that any violation of human rights can be corrected at another stage in the process, effectively making such violations almost impossible.

For example, how could extrajudicial punishment be practiced if even minor procedural violations automatically nullifies a case and sent it back to the start, declaring it *null* and *void ab initio*?

How could one create an environment of pervasive fear, where individuals fear even their own shadows? In a system where all crimes are clearly defined by law, a person who avoids prohibited actions should have no reason to fear. The logic is simple: follow the law, and fear is unnecessary.

Furthermore, how could one even pass a law through Parliament that enables elements of a system based on terror? Even the most compliant baroness in Westminster would hesitate to openly support such measures, knowing they would provoke significant backlash. Any attempt to announce intentions to legalise oppression or total control through instilling fear would immediately raise alarms, both among the public and within the legal system itself.

Overcoming the resistance of the legal system to the establishment of repressive regimes:
the invisible erosion of the mechanisms for the protection of human rights under the guise of 'protection of victims'

The author suggests that, to achieve the stated goal of establishing a system that does not guarantee individual rights and freedoms, a decision was made to begin working from within the system rather than from the outside, gradually undermining its foundation. **This strategy involved a deliberate weakening of each safeguard that ensured fairness and the protection of human rights and freedoms**. As these safeguards were to be slowly weakened and disguised, people would fail to notice how they were gradually losing their rights and freedoms.

Fundamental principles—such as strict adherence to procedural rules, the requirement for evidence, the right to appeal, the foreseeability of punishment, and the right of an individual to be present when a judgment is rendered against them—would be quietly removed or altered.

All of this would be carried out under the guise of protecting society from supposed **new threats,** which, as would later become clear, were either exaggerated or deliberately fabricated. To advance this agenda, a noble facade was essential. This facade became 'prevention'. Repressive measures would be introduced under the guise of harmless prevention.

But where should the process of destabilizing the legal system begin? Certainly not with criminal law, which relies on a clear system for proving guilt. While the ultimate goal was indeed to destabilize criminal law, this disruption had to be introduced from outside, from another area, under the respectable pretexts of 'crime prevention' and 'victim protection.'

It was then decided to focus on family law. The objective was to formally and permanently separate it from the civil law system. **Once family law operated independently from civil one, it could be expanded exponentially by:**

- fabricating non-existent *threats*,
- channelling vast sums under the guise of 'victim protection',
- creating crimes—or rather accusations—that left no room for

acquittal,

- overwhelming individuals with restrictive orders, instilling fear, and so on.

From there, these practices could be extended to other areas of law.

Since such measures had never been implemented in history, a testing ground was necessary. The author surmises that globalist financial elites—referred to by various names such as 'globalists', the 'deep state', 'shadow government', and 'parallel power structures'—have established an **experimental laboratory, both figuratively and literally, within the British legal system**, symbolized by the Royal Courts of Justice in London.

According to the author's research, these shadow structures have operated within the British legal system alongside official institutions—such as the judiciary, law enforcement, legal education, and others—for almost a quarter of a century.

A compliant Parliament, filled with poorly educated members who, in exchange for relatively small favours, would obediently pass laws steering society in the direction dictated by their masters, proved instrumental. Indeed, it's hard to imagine any other parliament passing certain laws that the British Parliament has enacted in this area, and, in fact, no other country has done so yet.

The author suggests that the sharp decline in the quality of legal education in Britain was directly linked to these plans. The objective was to train individuals in narrow areas of legal practice who lacked an understanding of basic legal principles. Those who did not understand what the justice was all about would not be able to grasp the wider implications of these changes.

Legal professionals who do not understand the basic principles of justice are not only an obstacle to the advancement of inhuman laws and practices, but can themselves become instruments in the process of instilling fear in people*. Yet, in this atmosphere of hypocrisy and lies that pervades and fills the field of family law, they will be convinced that they are doing a noble acts.*

This explains the ever-growing armies of barristers/solicitors who provide

services to victims of abuse. In essence, they are paid to instil fear in the minds of the designated perpetrators, mostly innocent people who have never committed a prohibited act.

The author believes that, over the past 20-30 years, unknown individuals have quietly worked behind the scenes to reshape the British legal system. To this end, the very safeguards of the legal system, developed by generations of brilliant British jurists of the past to protect the individual and his rights from injustice, have been gradually weakened under the guise of *preventing domestic violence*. The new legal tools, such as restraining orders, became widely used to intimidate people by prohibiting them from exercising rights and freedoms.

Finally, when the conditions were ripe—a new generation of legal professionals had replaced those who understood the true essence of justice, and other factors aligned—it seemed the time had come to legitimize changes already implemented in practice.

This is precisely what occurred during the COVID spring of 2021, largely unnoticed by the British public.

While the public's attention was diverted with distractions like the 'traffic light system'—keeping people guessing which colour it would be today—their representatives in Parliament were preoccupied with far more serious matters. Remotely, they were, in effect, creating a new constitution, though in the unwritten British style. In doing so, they embedded new elements into written law, laying the groundwork for a system from which an unprecedented structure of institutionalized terror was expected to emerge.

Part 3

EXAMINING THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2021 IN DETAIL

Hidden Traps and Their Implications for the Future of the British Nation

DAA 2021:
Completion of the process to repeal the Human Rights Act 1998:

forced, at last, to enshrine guarantees of human rights in law, Britain quickly set about devising a 'counter-strategy'

The author feels it is necessary to explain how she came to be involved in a British law with which she apparently had nothing to do.

The fact is that by the time the Bill was published on Parliament's website, the author had already spent years dealing with a legal case in which she had been involved against her will. Although her name was listed as a respondent, she was not given the opportunity to respond. The practice that had developed by then was that the person named as respondent, and therefore the subject of the injunction, was not notified of the case, contrary to the rules.

The interested party went to court, presented the judge with a so-called draft order and the judge signed it. The applicant could insert any prohibition (called an injunction) he wished, but worded in an ambiguous way.

People who are subject to restraining orders sometimes find out about them from the police when they are arrested for breaching the order. If he or she then wanted the order lifted, they had to apply for it. This basically put the person in the position of a beggar. British people were put in the position of having to beg for their rights. The author was firm in her position: 'First you make an order according to your rules and law, and then I will see what I can do with it'. As far as she was concerned, there was no final order to be lifted. In fact, the same court refused to even confirm the existence of the order, let alone its content.

As the author has already mentioned, the case was legal and had a registration number, but it did not develop according to the rules of the legal system.

The author tried all sorts of ways to find some kind of jurisprudence

to deal with the case.

Using keywords, she found a Domestic Abuse Bill on the parliamentary website. At first she was pleased, thinking that the members of parliament were getting together to bring order to an area that had long needed it. The author immediately noticed that there was a lot of rhetoric and empty words. There were 70 pages of empty words.

In her usual way, she began to search for the essence of the new regulations.

... It turned out that the MPs had not come together to sort out the chaos in this area of law, but to legalise it. So that no one could call the signs of chaos illegal.

Amid the global apathy:

How an inherently inhumane document slipped through parliament unnoticed.

As the author examined the provisions in the proposed Bill on Parliament's website, her astonishment grew. It wasn't just that certain malicious forces presumably sought to use Parliament to advance their insidious goals of total control—such actors are everywhere. What was truly astonishing was their open and brazen operation, which caused neither scandal nor outrage.

It wasn't just the British public's lack of attention that surprised her, but also the apathy of the global community. Where were the human rights organisations? And what about the European Court of Human Rights?

In her view, a document like this should have raised alarms among international human rights bodies. They might have been expected to condemn the British Parliament for what appears to be an *unprecedented infringement on human rights*.

After all, it's universally understood that human rights guarantees must be enshrined in constitutions or laws. If such guarantees aren't documented, it means citizens in that jurisdiction effectively have no rights and freedoms. Without these written assurances, a person has nothing to fall back on when faced with injustice, and the system—

represented by the courts or police—lacks the means to protect them.

In the absence of such guarantees, *if we imagine a scenario where power is seized by malicious individuals aiming to establish an authoritarian regime* (or acting through their proxies in government), *there would be no legislative barriers to stop them*. It was precisely to prevent such arbitrary rule that, drawing from the lessons of history and recent world wars, various conventions have been adopted at the international level. Even the United Kingdom was eventually compelled to incorporate fundamental rights guarantees into its laws for its citizens.

Britain's unique reluctance to enshrine human rights in law, disguised as a 'commitment to traditional values' and 'preservation of customs'

It appears that immediately following the decision to incorporate the Human Rights Act, which the British Parliament had no choice but to accept, the country began developing another document. This new document was expected to neutralise the human rights guarantees enshrined within the HRA.

When discussing Britain's approach to legislatively enshrined human rights, it is important to recognise that the country stands apart from much of the rest of the world in this regard.

It seems that this particular feature of the United Kingdom has not received sufficient attention, either within the country or internationally. People remain under the influence of its historically established reputation in this area and the somewhat deliberately preserved symbols of a distinguished past. These attributes suggest an apparent commitment to upholding traditions established by the renowned jurists of earlier times, which can have a misleading effect.

However, there appears to be an ongoing reluctance in Britain to fully commit to robust legal protections for human rights.

The author does not claim that people in Britain have 'fewer rights' in the everyday, non-legal sense than in other countries, nor that they live today under a totalitarian or dictatorial regime. **However, from a legal**

perspective—particularly in terms of how legislative guarantees of human rights can deter the rise of totalitarian regimes—such a system may be more vulnerable.

It can be argued that Britain's approach is more susceptible to becoming repressive compared to that of most other nations. The primary purpose of enshrining human rights in law, of course, is to prevent such developments.

To the best of the author's knowledge, **Britain is the only country in the world that has not created its own national document dedicated to the protection of human rights.**

The UK's reluctance to produce its own document is perplexing. This is not a matter of having a written constitution. Many countries around the world, including those without formal constitutions, those governed by common law, and even those operating under religious laws, have enacted legislation to secure citizens' rights.

Only Britain has resisted creating its own, often citing the 'uniqueness of its legal system' and referring to historical documents like the Bill of Rights and the Magna Carta.

The only document currently guaranteeing human rights in the UK is the Human Rights Act 1998, which incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights—a step that Britain could not easily avoid.

Consequently, Britain was compelled to also integrate necessary protections through the Human Rights Act. However, shortly after this necessary step, the country began working on another document that directly contradicts these protections. So, is it the case that, after barely incorporating these rights, Britain promptly began setting up a counterbalance?

How is it, then, that on one hand, the international community adopts conventions and pressures nations to sign them, while on the other, it allows such a crucial document, such as DAA2021, to pass that completely undermines previous protections?

…'It's hardly normal', the author mused, 'for a single country to enact laws that are so fundamentally inhumane. These laws not only endanger the rights of its own citizens but also set dangerous precedents worldwide'. True, Britain's global influence may be waning, but it still holds a certain standing in the realm of law due to a reputation crafted by generations of brilliant jurists.

The author couldn't help but wonder: 'Is this why Britain—or rather, the individuals who make up its Parliament—are so outspoken on human rights issues around the world? Could *this be a deliberate diversion tactic, a classic case of 'look over there*!'?' It should be clarified that when the author refers to these tactics, she doesn't mean the MPs themselves, but those who crafted the convoluted wording, embedding traps in seemingly innocent provisions.

Reflecting on the reasons for the lack of opposition to the new, inherently inhumane law

During the early stages and as it made its way through both Houses of Parliament, the Bill didn't stir up the public outcry she expected. The Bill was turning into an Act amid the country's complete indifference.

Reflecting on such indifference—something unimaginable in any other country, even those with similar cultures (indeed, no other parliament in the world has dared to propose anything of the sort)—the author arrived at another conclusion. After all, the years-long preparation for this Act was accompanied by such intense propaganda that, firstly, it distracted from the true substance of the reforms, and secondly, it made impossible even the slightest criticism.

As for the legal community, many welcomed the new measures. Solicitors and barristers saw new opportunities in these policies. Now, they could more actively pit people against one another—wives against husbands, husbands against wives, children against parents, and so on.

Indeed, it is far easier to convince people they were victims of 'abuse' (which, by definition, could mean any action or inaction) than of 'domestic violence'. By convincing someone they were a victim of abuse,

they could actively engage in 'protecting' them from designated perpetrators, comfortably profiting from human pain and broken lives.

After all, in this area of law, hypocrisy has long been entwined with sincerity.

The 'management' of perception:

How the official British propagandists cover up the real tricks behind the 'anti-abuse' campaign

To divert public attention from the provisions of the document, several tactics have been employed. These tactics are aimed at preventing people from associating themselves with the Act's measures.

The media, members of Parliament, and even representatives of the higher justice structures extensively use terms like 'murderers', 'rapist', 'stranglers' and 'criminals' to create the impression that the law targets these specific individuals. As a result, most people do not see themselves as potential targets of the Act. It's unlikely that a normal person 'puts themselves in the shoes' of someone facing the punishments for murder or rape.

Deceptive use of extreme criminal cases, such as murder, when these cases are not part of family law.:

During the preparation for the acceptance of the Act, as well as when the discussion turned to abuse, coercive control, and controlling behaviour, propaganda often invokes extreme cases—murders, strangulations, severe beatings, and rapes. This tactic serves to distance the average person from viewing the law as relevant to their own life.

People do not see themselves as personally affected by the measures being legislated; they cannot envision how its provisions might impact their daily lives. A *normal person does not see themselves as a potential murderer, strangler, or rapist.*

The reality, however, is that the provisions of the Act are not aimed at murderers or individuals who have committed serious crimes. Such offenders are prosecuted under the Serious Crimes Act, not the

Domestic Abuse Act. *By framing the discussion around serious crimes and suggesting that the law is solely focused on these acts, while in reality it targets ordinary, innocent individuals, a deliberate tactic and rhetoric is employed.* In fact, judges in Crown Courts, when dealing with a murder case, do not consider 'abuse laws'; they assess the crime based on other legal frameworks, regardless of whether the murder occurred within the home or on the street.

The misleading emphasis on the harmless word 'prevention':

hiding the imposition of punishment, the restriction of freedoms and the subjugation of people to controls

The message that the law is focused on crime 'prevention' makes it appear harmless, raising little suspicion. After all, what harm could 'prevention' do? Meanwhile, critical questions about the *nature of these 'prevention' measures go unnoticed as attention is skillfully diverted.*

The harsh truth, however, is that the provisions enshrined in this law are designed to impact a vast number of people. Unaware of the implications, members of Parliament kept repeating, almost like a mantra, about the nearly 2.3 million victims of abuse annually in England and Wales alone (which brings the total to around 3 million across the whole country).

To grasp the Act's true implications, one must look beyond the indoctrinating messages and scrutinise the core issues. For example, *when examining the so-called 'prevention' measures, a crucial question arises: What exactly are these measures?*

A closer look suggests that the term 'prevention' may serve merely as a pretext to legitimise actions aimed at causing harm to the public.

According to the author, the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 represents a pivotal moment in the transformation of the British legal system.

The Royal Assent marked the end of the preparatory phase, during which chaos was being created within the legal system. Over two - three decades, destructive practices were gradually introduced, with judges' and police behaviour modified and directed in a specific way. The legal system

was being restructured from within to adapt to new conditions. Finally, these 'achievements', implemented in practice, were legitimized and constitutionally enshrined.

This Act has often been referred to by official propaganda as 'transformational', 'revolutionary', and something that would 'change the country' implying a distinct 'before and after'.

Unfortunately, the public has largely failed to recognize these slogans for what they are. The public's indifference to this law has been startling, especially to the author, who hails from a jurisdiction with a distinct legal and social culture.

Moreover, shockingly in the three years since the Bill became law, no one has made an effort to analyze its provisions from a legal perspective.

From Moscow - a lone voice of dissent:

the author's desperate attempt to alert British MPs to the hidden threats to the human rights of British people contained in the DAB

From the very beginning, the author took an entirely different stance. Upon first encountering the Bill on the UK Parliament's website, a quick review revealed the dangers these provisions pose to the legal system and the rights of British people.

The author could scarcely believe that such measures were to be introduced in real life; the attempts to lay the legislative groundwork for establishing a system that restricts, or even oppresses, human rights were all too evident.

The provisions implied that the British state *no longer guarantees any rights*, not even fundamental ones. Restrictions could now be imposed on any citizen's rights, while a foundation was also laid for a system of *informants*. Many protective mechanisms within the system were removed, and elements ***of*** *retroactivity* in the law were legalized. The law provided for the expanded use of *electronic tags* to monitor movement and *polygraph tests* to control thought processes. All of these measures were not directed at individuals convicted by a court, whose guilt has been established, but at innocent citizens who had not been charged with any unlawful act.

The malicious intent of those behind these laws seemed all too apparent.

The author felt she could not remain silent. She decided to participate in the Public Consultation process, preparing a Written Evidence submission and making sure that each member of the Parliamentary Bill Committee received and acknowledged it.

In the years that followed, the author kept a close watch on developments in 'abuse' legislation, hoping that someone would eventually speak up about how these provisions clash with UK law and fundamental principles of justice.

However, this did not occur. Instead, the author saw clear signs that the 'ticking time bombs' contained in these provisions were beginning to detonate, initiating a steady dismantling of the legal system.

Of course, the complete destruction of the legal system is not an overnight process; judges, the public, and law enforcement agencies must first acclimate to the new norms and practices.

Nevertheless, the trend is unmistakable.

Britain's Solo Way:

No other parliament in the world has ever dared to bring a law of this kind up for a debate

While the situation in Britain seemed bleak, the reaction of other countries to the Domestic Abuse Act (DAA) pleasantly surprised the author.

During the so-called 'parliament debates'—in form but not in substance—the author had little doubt that parliaments elsewhere would eventually follow suit. She was particularly convinced that countries with shared cultural roots, such as the USA, Canada, and New Zealand, would emulate their 'cultural teacher'. It seemed they weren't just likely to adopt these measures, but were already prepared to introduce terms like 'abuse' and 'coercive and controlling behaviour' into their own legislation and constitutions, written or otherwise.

They appeared to be simply waiting for the signal, with all indications pointing in that direction. After all, their media had long been stirring up

concern over 'controlling and coercive behaviour' and shedding tears for the 'victims', mirroring Britain's approach.

Yet surprisingly, in the three years since, no other parliament worldwide—not even those based on common law—has dared to adopt an approach similar to that of the UK. No legislative body had even brought a similar bill up for discussion, seemingly recognising the futility of such an endeavour.

This prompted philosophical reflections on how, *at a certain stage, the 'children' surpass their 'teacher', while the teacher grows old, frail, and perhaps a bit out of touch.*

While there are emerging trends in other Western countries, no nation has criminalised 'abuse' as a standalone offence. Discussions on the matter have not advanced in other nations, where most legislation has been limited to 'domestic violence', 'harassment', and 'stalking'. Although similar legal tools with vague definitions could enable abuses of power and weaken justice, their impact is nowhere near as forceful as the concept of 'abuse'.

This *direction notably sets England apart on the world stage,* raising serious concerns about the erosion of fundamental human rights and the decay of the justice system.

The behaviour of countries with close cultural ties to Britain further convinced the author *of her theory that financial giants from London's City are behind this Act.* Metaphorically, their tentacles could not reach other parliaments but *have enwrapped Westminster in a deadly grip.*

While the author refrains from exploring why the British legal community has shown such inertia, she asserts that *ordinary British people have the right to understand the laws that govern them.*

This knowledge enables individuals to defend their rights or, at the very least, show reasoned resistance rather than simply reacting emotionally to blatant injustice or resisting attempts to impose restrictions that violate basic human rights.

It was a personal experience of facing such a path that sparked the author's interest in this area of law, which has since developed into a

study unique in its kind.

What have British MPs actually legalised
(probably without fully understanding what they were doing)

Section 35 (3) DAA 2021

Legalising unrestricted limitation of people's freedoms:
making the British people the only nation in the world whose basic rights are not guaranteed by the state

In order to disguise their underlying malicious intentions, the drafters of the Bill used a particular tactic. This technique, though well known, is rarely seen in the drafting of legislation, where every word is carefully chosen and significant, regardless of its position. Here, however, they managed to use it effectively.

Their strategy is to fill the text with a long list of benign-sounding points that can lull the reader into a sense of security. Only in the last sentence - like a 'ticking time bomb' - do they include an important point.

Readers start down the list, seeing nothing alarming, and often don't reach the final, crucial sentence. However, when read carefully, this last sentence undermines the entire list, rendering all the preceding provisions virtually meaningless. So the list is merely a smokescreen.

Alternatively, they may present an innocuous list and then, separately and subtly, introduce a phrase that defeats the purpose of the list.

Another manipulative tactic is the use of the word "example" in the text of the provision. Traditionally, legal language avoids the word

'example' because laws strive for precision and specificity. Clear, exhaustive lists are provided to avoid ambiguity. Here, however, the casual inclusion of 'example' allows for subjective interpretation, introducing potential uncertainty that undermines the clarity typically expected in legal texts.

***

An example of this manipulative use can be found in Section 35 DAA. It includes a list of possible restrictions that may be imposed on an individual, regardless of the reason:

S. 35 DAA:

A domestic abuse protection order may provide that the person against whom the order is made ('P')

(a) may not contact the person for whose protection it is made;

(b) may not come within a specified distance of any premises in England or Wales in which that person lives;

(c) may not come within a specified distance of any other specified premises, or any other premises of a specified description, in England or Wales.

'Specified' means specified in the order.

(5) If P lives in premises in England or Wales in which the person for whose protection the order is made also lives, the order may contain provision—

(a) prohibiting P from evicting or excluding that person from the premises;

(b) prohibiting P from entering the premises;

(c) requiring P to leave the premises.).

Let's put ourselves in the position of someone wanting to understand what kinds of rights restrictions might be included in this new legal instrument. Such a person reads through the list and sees nothing alarming.

What this person might not notice, however, is a critical phrase embedded in Section 35(3): *'do not limit the type of provision that may be so made*'. This phrase renders the list it's attached to entirely meaningless. If the restrictions are not confined to those listed but allow for any limitations whatsoever, then the list serves only as a distraction.

The whole point of this wordy language S. 35 DAA 2021 is to

divert attention from the final sentence, which effectively allows unlimited restrictions and prohibitions of rights.

Here's how this verbal trick is formulated:

> *Section 35*
>
> *(3) Subsections (4) to (6) contain examples of the type of provision that may be made under subsection (1), but they do not limit the type of provision that may be so made*

The entire essence of the provision is encapsulated in this single, straightforward phrase. This is also how laws are traditionally formulated. However, the drafters did not dare to put it so plainly and instead resorted to a trick, which is reflected in the text.

How will the lives of ordinary British people be affected by the legalisation of the S. 35 (3) DAA 2021?

The enactment of Section 35, alone with the practices that have developed in its wake, means that individuals are effectively without rights under British law - whether fundamental, unconditional or unalterable. By removing clear limits on possible restrictions, Section 35 highlights the absence of enforceable guarantees within the British legal system. Rights become functionally void if they aren't upheld by the system, whether by judges or the police.

This means that a British national can be prevented from doing almost anything under threat of imprisonment. *Whatever their integrity or professionalism, judges and police officers lack the tools to resist imposing restrictions, especially under pressure to 'protect victims of abuse'.*

This creates a paradox: people may formally have various rights, but they cannot really exercise them. In practice, they find themselves *'rightless'*, living under the illusion of having rights they cannot use. The author describes this new phenomenon as the *'rightless human'* - a concept that captures the essence of the individual's legal status in a society where rights are constitutionally implied but practically unenforceable.

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Comparative Analysis: 'Then vs. Now' in British Law:
tracing the 'evolution' from the Family Law Act 1996 to the Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The shift in the legal status of Brits, regarding their rights after the adoption of this law, is starkly evident in a *'then versus now'* comparison.

It's no coincidence that those responsible for the Bill in Parliament—particularly the former Prime Minister (who is officially acknowledged as the *'mother of abuse laws'*)—repeatedly described it as a 'revolutionary piece of legislation,' 'transformational', 'once in a century,' and so forth. Predictably, people paid little heed to this rhetoric

To demonstrate this evolution, or 'transformation' the author draws a parallel between the Family Law Act of 1996, which served as the foundation for the new Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (DAA2021).

The comparison below highlights a major shift in the British legal system: transitioning from a clear defined prohibition on molestation to a broad framework that permits unrestricted limitations on human rights.

Family Law Act 1996:	Domestic Abuse Act 2021
S. 42: Non-molestation orders. *(1) In this Part, a 'non-molestation order' means an order containing … the following provisions—* *(a) a provision prohibiting a person ('the respondent') from molesting another person who is associated with the respondent;*	*S. 35 Provision that may be made by orders* *(1)A court may by a domestic abuse protection order impose any requirements …* *Requirement' includes any prohibition or restriction.* *(3)Subsections (4) to (6) contain examples of the type of provision that may be made under subsection (1), but they do not limit the type of provision that may be so made.*

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As it could be seen, under the previous law, individuals could be

restricted solely from engaging in specific, defined acts of *molestation*. However, under the current law, restrictions can be *imposed on nearly any action—or inaction.*

The FLA 1996 provided judges with criteria for acquittal, allowing an innocent person to prove they were not involved in molestation. By contrast, the DAA2021 imposes liability on both actions and inactions, almost guaranteeing conviction due to the vague (or entirely absent) definition of abusive behaviour.

The result is a law that, without clear criteria, serves as a tool for maintaining individuals in a state of uncertainty and fear.

The above comparison illustrates a major shift in the British legal system: moving from a clearly defined prohibition on molestation to an expansive framework allowing unrestricted limitations on any of human rights and freedoms.

Depriving courts of the legal tools at their disposal to defend people's rights against violation

As a result of the completion of a quarter of a century long project, the courts have been deprived of the tools that are necessary for the defence of human rights.

It is important to highlight that the British system is uniquely vulnerable to manipulation concerning human rights, more so than in any other country in the world.

The development of law in Britain has been unique, particularly because it doesn't have a formal written constitution. In this context, judges have played a crucial role as protectors of human rights, freedoms and justice. Their job has been to interpret laws and ensure that individual freedoms are upheld, especially when there weren't clear rigid protections in place.

Put simply, in the absence of a constitution to refer to and laws to guarantee basic human rights and freedoms, the main task fell to the judges. They had to have knowledge, wisdom and independence. And the system provided them with everything they needed to do their job.

However, with the passing of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, judges have lost some of their tools to protect human rights. This new law allows for restrictions to be placed on individuals' rights, and the scope of these restrictions can be broad. Malicious individuals may exploit this situation, calling for any rights to be limited under the pretext of preventing potential threats or 'crimes' that are not clearly defined. As a result, judges may find themselves powerless to challenge these restrictions, leaving individuals vulnerable to unjust limitations on their rights.

Without the ability to enforce protections, the role of judges as guardians of individual liberties is diminished, and the potential for abuse of law (for individuals) and abuse of power (for public authorities) increases. This leaves British nationals helpless against any form of abuse of their rights and freedoms.

In the past, the British people turned to the figure of the judge to seek justice when they experienced injustice. Now they are deprived of that option**.** Now the judge is on the side of the evil-people, the bad-man and in some cases even the criminals[4], but not on the side of those whom they expected to protect. **The British lawmakers have placed the judge on this side of malice. From now on, in order to be able to use judges and the power invested in them for malicious purposes, it is sufficient for the person to claim that the behaviour of another person causes him 'emotional harm' and 'distress', and to invent a new form of this 'harmful behaviour'/'abuse' himself.** The author is unsure if the British legislators, particularly those who have dealt with

[4] This refers to schemes sold by some lawyers to perpetrators of crime, aimed in creating a reputation for victims or witnesses as *unreliable witnesses*, that is, to tarnish their reputation before they report the offence. Through court manipulation, they can also seek restraining orders, which can be interpreted as *bans on testifying in court*. The author, by virtue of her education and experience, realised that a judge could not *knowingly* impose such injunction because it would contradict a person's civic duty to report a crime they have witnessed, but most people (and even the police and lawyers) believe this. The author can substantiate every word he says with documentation

DAA, have gone so far as to fully realize the consequences of what they were doing. But our goal is not to assess the degree of their malice; rather, we describe the outcome of their practical activity.

The process of depriving courts of the tools to protect people's rights and freedoms is unique, *and its analysis provides lessons for other legal systems. The author suggests that even British judges do not understand the processes they are subjected to. Being within the system, it is often difficult to make an objective assessment of what really is behind change. Especially when processes have evolved over a quarter of a century, the changes to which the judiciary has been subjected have deliberately been gradual and subtle in order to avoid resistance and ensure their implementation and achievement of the main objective. As noted above, in the absence of a constitution, British judges have a special role to play in protecting citizens' rights.*

They have been successful in this role before, and they still enjoy the reputation earned by their predecessors. Despite the absence of a constitution as a main law and laws guaranteeing human rights, the judges had at their disposal jurisprudence, laws that clearly defined all the elements of criminal actions and mandatory procedural rules. Any violation of the procedure has nullified any criminal or civil case. The defendant in a civil case or the accused in a criminal case had an unconditional right not only to attend the hearing, but also to answer on the merits of the claim or accusation. They could also present their version of the facts and request evidence of their wrongdoing, and provide evidence of bad faith on the part of the accuser or claimant/applicant, such as their bad faith or lying.

When the judge acquitted the defendant of false charges or refused to accept an application from an ill-intentioned claimant, he or she had the legal means to defend the person against false allegations or to defend the person's lawful interests.

Furthermore, criminals cases were separated from civil matters.

So the system was set up so that the judge had a means of

1. protect the rights of the innocent against false accusations by dishonest, malicious accusers

2. respondents against malicious claimants.

In addition, the unconditional requirement for full compliance with the proceeding, the punishment for false accusations and the risk of being accused of

lying have discouraged unscrupulous individuals from abusing the law to gain advantage. The oath to tell the truth, cross-examination and request to produce evidence always had a discouraging effect on the intruders, those who might have thoughts in their heads about using the law in bad faith.

Judges have traditionally disliked those who try to use them to achieve their evil ends, in other words, to deceive them.

It was thought that the HRA 1998 would make it even easier for British judges to fulfill their responsibility as human rights defenders. The HRA 1998 was intended to provide judges with additional tools to protect individuals from malicious private individuals and state repression by listing the basic rights guaranteed to them.

The lack of a legal guarantee of human rights was what set British law apart from the rest of the world (though, as we have explained, this shortcoming was offset by the additional functions given to the British judiciary). In other words, with the adoption of the HRA, there was an expectation of complete harmony in the operation of the legal system.

In summary, the way in which the British system evolved until 1996 was to provide the courts with more and more tools to better protect people from misconduct by individuals and repressions by government agencies.

Even before the adoption of the HRA 1998, work was underway to deprive the courts of the tools to guarantee rights. FLA 1996 and PHA 1997 made the work of judges more difficult. A lot of rhetoric, empty talk, appeals to emotion rather than facts and evidence of harm, elements of legal vagueness found their way into British courts. The vague "prevention of crime/harmful behaviour" began to replace the analysis of actions for compliance with the law.

The term "prevention of crime" received new significance. Because the new crimes were not defined in details, it means that their "prevention" could also be vague. What is the prevention of theft? Such prevention could consist in installing locks or video cameras. But how to prevent actions that are not defined, such as harassment and domestic violence (and in the future, coercive or controlling behavior)? For the purpose of this "prevention", the widespread use of so-called restraining orders began. These were not the usual court orders that keep hooligans out of stadiums or forbid those convicted of pedophilia to approach schools. These

are the orders that imposed bans on people at the request of the interested party. Chaos began to reign. The expressions "emotional harm" and "well-being" became commonplace, even though they cannot be measured or proven even by presenting a doctor's certificate.

As chaos began to reign in areas of law relating to human rights and freedoms, a special business of legal advice sprang up. A number of lawyers began to sell the business of interfering with people's rights by means of intimidation. They realised that judges had fewer and fewer rights and tools to resist abuse of the law and the courts. They began to sell these services of obtaining restraining orders for false victims of domestic violence and bullying, and to enforce these orders through the police. This was basically a service designed to intimidate and frighten people.

Judges, even those who saw that they had a false victim before them, could do nothing. If they uphold justice, they risk being accused of failing to protect the victim! Recalcitrant judges became the target of a nationwide campaign of bullying by the media, human rights groups and even members of parliament.

At the same time, in the case of non-molestation orders, it became possible to disregard the rules of procedure. So-called 'hearings' began to take place without the respondent being notified, without evidence of their wrongdoing being requested, etc.

A sort of cult of the victim began to take shape. The direction in which justice was heading was as follows: whatever the victim said, the judge had to side with her. Otherwise he would be publicly punished.

But there were still judges who, in the absence of violence (proven acts of violence), did not take the side of the false victim. That is to say, they still used the remaining means of defending the rights of innocent people who have been wrongly accused. The crime of "abuse" was invented in order to guarantee 100% punishment of a person despite his innocence. If a person is accused of being an abuser, they will be convicted. The judge now has no means of protecting the innocent.

Conflict between the HRA 1998 and the DAA 2021:

the legal absurdity and chaos in the field of human rights of having both laws coexist in the same jurisdiction

The first law guaranteeing human rights in the UK was the Human Rights Act (HRA), which was based on the European Convention on Human Rights and incorporated into British law in 1998.

However, it can be said that the provisions of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 came into conflict with the principles outlined in the HRA. While the HRA was designed to protect fundamental rights and freedoms, the DAA allows for the imposition of restrictions on those rights under the guise of preventing crime or addressing abuse.

Under the DAA 2021, by using the guise of preventing crime, any individual, regardless of the nature of their actions or inactions, risks becoming subject to restrictions and prohibitions on their rights and freedoms, as well as control, surveillance, electronic tagging, and more. It is precisely for this purpose, as well as to instil irrational fear, that the universal intimidation tool, the Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPO), was designed.

Over the span of 25 years (from FLA 1996), Britain has transitioned from a nation focused on protecting individual rights to one where fundamental rights seem scarcely assured—marking a shift from a system of legal protection to a state of near-*rightlessness*. The DAA 2021 completed the legislative framework for a new order, *unique in the world*, where no human rights are guaranteed by law. This mechanism is implemented by removing the relevant tools from judges, who, due to the specific evolution of British law, formerly acted as protectors of human rights through their rulings.

Section 1 DAA 2021

The so-called 'legal definition'

of the 'offence' of 'abuse'[5]

Examining key aspects to grasp the full extent of worldwide public deception

The claim that the DAA 'helps to fight crime' is false and misleading:

all potentially harmful acts have long been dealt with under the UK's criminal law

Everything related to the term 'abuse' and its 'criminalisation'.[6] is characterised by ambiguity and confusion.

Unlike other legal concepts, which typically have clear definitions, this area lacks precision. It is even unclear which actions are deemed prohibited under the Act. How could one declare some action as forbidden if such actions are not defined?

To illustrate the absurdity of the new reality introduced by this law, let's make a simple comparison: we can examine a particular action and attempt to answer whether it constitutes a crime under the DAA 2021 versus traditional law. With traditional laws, inquiries yield straightforward "yes" or "no" answers. In contrast, the question, "Does a particular action constitute a crime under the DAA?" leads to long-winded explanations filled with rhetorical nuances and countless examples.

If we set aside the rhetoric and hypocrisy that enshrouds this area, it becomes evident that the introduction of new laws and offences is redundant; existing laws already address all potentially harmful actions. **By the early 2000s, British laws covered every conceivable action that could harm an individual, whether physically, mentally, or emotionally.** It was a perfect, well-balanced system that had a well-

[5] Not to be confused with concepts such as with *domestic violence*, *harassment*, or *stalking*

[6] I use 'inverted commas' because the 'criminalisation' of abuse, in any of its forms—emotional, controlling, or coercive—does not truly fit the legal term.

deserved reputation in the world. British law did not need to be improved, it could only evolve in the direction of adding new offences, such as those related to virtual activities.

It should be noted that Britain had already criminalised 'ambiguous' 'offences' like *domestic violence* and *harassment*—laws that the legal minds of the Golden Age of British law would have found perplexing. Under the guise of 'crime prevention,' domestic violence and harassment laws introduced tools like 'restraining orders,' which are sufficient to intervene in private lives and instill a constant sense of fear. The practice that had developed around them was already violating human rights. Yet it seems that for certain interested parties in Britain, these tools were not enough. They found the boundaries of these legal instruments too restrictive and sought more vagueness, along with new tools to elevate control over individuals to a new level.

It's also notable that while all Western countries adopted similar trends and introduced vague laws, they seem to have stopped there. But Britain has gone further.

So, what is the underlying reason for all this? The answer remains obscure, as do the true intentions of those who formulated and promoted the law in recent years.

Lacking a straightforward answer, we must seek it ourselves through logical reasoning and analysis of the available facts. Ambiguity and chaos often serve to conceal deception, raising immediate suspicions that there may be underlying motives at play—motives quite different from the officially stated aim of 'protecting victims'.

It is worth noting that attempts to clarify issues surrounding abuse often devolve into discussions of domestic violence, harassment, or stalking. This confusion is deliberately created, as the concepts of abuse and these terms are fundamentally different.

Fear as a Tool for Control

To fully grasp the extent of the deception around the concept of 'abuse', it's vital to look at the issue from a different angle. By taking a

'reverse approach', we can logically uncover why such an extensive deception was deemed necessary.

Imagine, hypothetically, that certain powerful entities, having amassed vast resources worldwide, seek to establish total control over the population. Such control would allow them to safeguard and grow their wealth while minimising risks to their investments.

To achieve total control and establish a New Order, it is essential to keep the population in a constant state of fear and powerlessness. People who feel no fear are unlikely to comply, especially when they are accustomed to freedom. This is even more relevant if the New Order deteriorates rather than improves their quality of life. The forces driving towards global control are likely transnational, ruthlessly ambitious, and unafraid to bring nations to the brink of war. Why, then, would they show any mercy to ordinary people? Did colonial exploiters of slave labour ever care about the condition of the slaves who built their wealth in the colonies?

In today's world, setting up a traditional system of slavery is impossible. Thus, new forms are required—ones that outwardly lack the obvious signs of exploitation, yet maintain the same core elements: the effective powerlessness of people and an atmosphere steeped in fear. [7]

Establishing power through fear is not a new idea. The greater the fear in people, the more effectively they can be controlled—a concept known since ancient times and reflected in the writings of early philosophers.

But what, fundamentally, is fear? Modern individuals rarely pause to consider the meanings of the words they use every day.

Rational/reasonable fear based on the predictability of punishment contributes to crime prevention

Fear can be rational or irrational.

[7] In another article, we have already examined how strategies and methods for manipulating human rights are being developed and tested within a specific jurisdiction.

The principle of *rational fear* is rooted in the predictability of punishment. This forms the foundation of lawmaking: people are informed of which actions are forbidden and the consequences of breaking these rules. They must consider the risks before choosing to act. This is precisely why parliamentary acts are created—to clearly define punishable behaviour and thereby uphold order in society.

However, this straightforward approach to instilling fear by increasing penalties for specific actions is not always effective. Such measures often spark debates and discussions, require justification, and may provoke public discontent.

Irrational fear, rooted in the unpredictability of punishment, is the most effective means of total control

However, the most effective form of fear is *irrational*. For this type of fear—persistent, unsettling, and infiltrating every part of life—the source must remain unpredictable. People should have no certainty about where punishment might originate; they need to live in a state of constant unease, never sure when they might be accused or penalised.

If a system is established that keeps people in a state of irrational fear, it *becomes straightforward to govern that society*, either directly or through a managed parliament.

Traditional laws, with their clear legal definitions, do not serve this purpose. People generally know which acts are forbidden, and in most cases, an innocent person can demonstrate their innocence and be cleared. Modern individuals are not easily conditioned to fear irrational punishment; they understand that by avoiding prohibited acts, they can avoid the risk of punishment. People today are confident that their rights are securely protected by the system.

However, to bring them under total control, this *mentality* must be dismantled. Achieving this is no simple task.

Thus, we approach the answer to the question: 'In which direction should we move to acclimatise people to a state of irrational fear of punishment?' The answer is clear: we should focus on the development

of new criminal 'offences', from which the element of predictability of punishment will be removed. While such a law that establishes criminal liability will preserve the element of punishment, it leaves ambiguous which actions warrant that punishment, forcing individuals to guess. In this way, fear will be cultivated among the populace, making them more likely to submit to control.

Changing the mindset of individuals and the established order is a difficult and lengthy process. It is essential to acclimatise people—who are free and confident that the system protects their rights—gradually. The principle of foreseeability in criminal law regarding the basis for punishment should be diminished slowly and steadily. This requires that the definition of a crime—or more precisely, what qualifies as a punishable act—become increasingly uncle

Gradually blurring the definition of a crime can lead to a situation where people are eventually conditioned to live in a state of continuous fear—pervasive, irrational, and affecting nearly every aspect of life.

The outline above schematically presents the framework for achieving total control over individuals by instilling irrational fear in them.

Once this framework is established, one can work on the other elements involved.

For instance, it is beyond doubt that implementing such a project requires vast resources and a compliant parliament that will carry it out obediently, without resistance. Such a parliament must be above suspicion, with a reputation for being independent, principled, incorruptible, and dedicated to upholding the traditions of the country's distinguished past. [8]

[8] The question of why the British Parliament might have been chosen for such an experiment is explored in a separate article.

It could invent a threat and amplify it through corrupt members of such a parliament and the official media. **All changes and transformations should follow the classic pattern: under the guise of fighting a deliberately invented threat and 'protecting potential victims' of the non-existent danger.**

Disguised as 'victim protection'

a departure from legal certainty and predictable punishment

Using this invented threat that never really existed, it can start to limit individual rights and freedoms. This will occur under the pretext of 'prevention', thereby subjecting people to total control.

The most egregious infringements on human rights can be framed as measures for the prevention and safeguarding of the rights of 'victims' (of a non-existent threat). This is unlikely to raise objections. After all, what harm can come from 'preventive measures'

If new crimes are crafted around family and intimate relationships, it opens up further avenues for intrusion into a person's private life—again, under a seemingly justified pretext.

By issuing such restraining orders with vague wording, a person can be made to live in fear of accidentally violating some prohibition and facing punishment[9].

At the same time, the legal system itself should be transformed into a kind of *simulacrum*, systematically weakening its protective structures under various pretexts [10] (this process is discussed in detail in a separate chapter).

Thus, we arrive at the answer to our question**: to establish total control over people by keeping them in a state of fear, the first step is to blur the definitions of criminally punishable acts or offences**.

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9 The issuing of ambiguously worded injunctions, while perhaps not explicitly encouraged, has long been tacitly accepted by the London courts. Attempts to clarify the specific restrictions in these orders prove ineffective. The author supports this assertion with documented personal experience.

10 The process of transforming the system into its own simulacrum has been discussed in a separate article

This will gradually acclimatise them to the unpredictability of punishment, alter their behaviour, instil fear, break down family relationships, make them suspicious, and teach them to live under new societal conditions. Over time, people become accustomed to the New Order.

And this is precisely the process we have witnessed over the past 20 to 30 years. If we examine the essence of the phenomena within the legal sphere, without being sidetracked by rhetoric, we can observe that the law is evolving towards the blurring of definitions of crime.

Let us try to answer the question: what trends have defined the legal sphere over the past 20 to 30 years?

If we focus on the core of these developments rather than the rhetoric, it becomes clear that these years have **seen a swift departure from the principles of legal certainty and predictability of punishment**. For the first time in human history, laws are being enacted without providing clear descriptions of prohibited actions[11].

This shift has created an environment where individuals live in irrational fear, unsure of which actions may lead to punishment.

Such punishment does not necessarily have to take the traditional form of imprisonment or fines. It can manifest as restrictions on personal rights through restraining orders, intrusion into private life, isolation from family or society, the breakdown of personal relationships, loss of employment opportunities, and more. All of these measures inflict suffering on individuals and contribute to the emergence of illness.

From 'domestic violence' to 'domestic abuse':

the transitional period needed to accustom people and the judiciary to the unforeseeability of punishment and the vagueness of punishable acts.

By coincidence or intent, or whether lawmakers are reacting to what they perceive as genuine threats or unseen influences, one thing is clear:

11 *Domestic violence, harassment, coercive and controlling behaviour, sexual abuse*, etc.

only in recent years, for the first time in human history, have legal systems begun to impose punishments for actions that are not explicitly forbidden. This is achieved through the adoption of laws that lack clearly defined elements.

The process began with the criminalization of *harassment, domestic violence*, and, to a lesser extent, *stalking* [12].

The trend of imposing penalties for vaguely defined actions is most pronounced in Western countries, especially those based on common law, with the UK leading the way. There is no doubt that this push for similar laws has spread from the English-speaking world, placing pressure on other countries to adopt comparable measures. These countries, constrained by rigid codified frameworks, have been compelled to seek ways to adapt to new challenges; however, their systems have remained less susceptible to the legal chaos that has engulfed common law countries, with the United Kingdom far ahead.

Following this line of reasoning, the author hypothesises that designating '*domestic violence'* as a separate offence stems from the *intent to accustom people to the unpredictability of punishment and to foster irrational fear.*

The adoption of the *non-molestation orders:*

a tool to invade the private lives of innocent people and to establish control over them through the fear of the unpredictable.

The vagueness surrounding prohibited actions has opened up additional avenues for *interfering with human rights* through the issuance of restraining orders, under the pretext of victim protection and crime prevention.

If those involved didn't have specific aims, such as creating a convenient pretext for instilling fear and interfering with human rights, then what other reason could there be for designating

[12] *In countries like Italy, people are less affected by the vagueness of new 'offences' due to the system's retention of a more rigid legal framework and less interpretative flexibility. In other words, the legal system is compelled to follow contemporary trends, yet the very foundations of the law prevent absurd concepts from fully taking hold. This is particularly evident in common law systems, especially in the United Kingdom.*

violence within family relationships as a distinct offence? After all, violence is simply violence, whether it occurs at home or on the street, between relatives, acquaintances, or strangers. If we single out 'domestic' violence, we might as well specify 'office violence', 'street violence', and so on. Acts of violence in domestic settings have always been subject to criminal penalties within cases of assault in the courts, which consider violence within the family an aggravating factor.

> *There is no evidence that these new penalties have meaningfully deterred criminal behaviour. In fact, if anything, the negative consequences are clear: the breakdown of familiar social structures and relationships. People are already afraid to give compliments or even make eye contact. A culture has emerged where individuals fear being accused of harassment or molestation, creating an irrational fear.*

This brings us to a logical formula: to effectively manipulate people, they must be made to fear the unpredictability of punishment. Introducing penalties for actions not explicitly prohibited by law becomes just such a tool.

With this tool in hand, the pretext of 'protecting victims' can be used to expand interference into private lives, enforce surveillance, isolate individuals from family and society, and even foster a specific mindset in the next generation..

Another effective tool for instilling fear was created: *the restraining order*. This measure, *under the guise of prevention, enables authorities and malicious individuals to infringe upon a person's rights*, placing restrictions on their most essential freedoms[13].

However, imposing penalties for actions not explicitly forbidden by law, such as harassment, domestic violence, or stalking, only partially

[13] *The author dedicates a separate publication to examining how these non-molestation orders are used for interference with fundamental human rights. The documented facts relate to the years 2013–2018. As early as 2013, there were law firms specialising in assisting malicious individuals in abusing such orders. For instance, by falsely declaring a client as a "victim of domestic violence" through various manipulations, they secured a restraining order, which was then used to intimidate a person who was a witness to the client's crime.*

achieves this goal; it serves as a transitional mechanism.

The introduction of these legal measures has helped acclimatise the public to the idea of punishment for behaviours that aren't clearly defined as criminal.

Let us reiterate: historically, people have been accustomed to laws that explicitly define prohibited actions, enabling them to understand what to avoid in order to maintain social order. By contrast, these new laws on harassment, domestic violence, and stalking impose penalties but lack clarity about what is actually illegal, creating an air of uncertainty. It's as if the intent is to keep people *guessing*—and feeling uneasy—about what might land them in trouble.

The author believes it is logical to assume that the laws regarding *domestic violence* were introduced in 1996 as a transitional measure to acclimatise people to the unpredictability of punishment. The vagueness provided a legislative basis for interfering with human rights through restraining orders, intruding into individuals' private lives, and forcing them to live in irrational fear.

The author contends that the 'protection of victims' was merely a pretext for enacting the law. Objectively, there was no necessity for it, as UK legislation had always been comprehensive and addressed all aspects of harmful behaviour.

The years since the enactment of the Family Law Act 1996 have demonstrated its ineffectiveness, with the number of so-called victims continually rising. In 2021, it reached 2.3 million annually in England and Wales alone (around 3 millions around UK).

Furthermore, in the mid-90s, the country was preparing to incorporate the Human Rights Act, and it seems as if someone was attempting to neutralise its effect.

Speaking of the mid-1990s, it is important to note that society was not prepared for concepts like 'controlling or coercive behaviour' or other similar legal absurdities. The proposal to criminalise such actions would not have been accepted by the public, the legal community, or the parliament of that time. [14] Therefore, a transitional phase was necessary,

[14] *Anyone who doesn't remember how the British Parliament of the mid-90s differs from today's can simply refer*

corresponding to a generational shift

Trick: the term *'domestic violence'*, an allegation which leaves open the possibility of acquittal, is replaced by *'domestic abuse'*, which by its very nature excludes the possibility of acquittal.

However, the legal tools mentioned above were far from perfect. For instance, courts—especially those with experienced judges accustomed to making decisions based on evidence rather than rhetoric—even in the UK often handed down acquittals in domestic violence cases.

In some cases, the principled stance of judges had a discouraging effect on false victims and various malicious individuals who could exploit the emerging chaos in the law.

There was a need for universal tool—an accusation so vague that it could serve as a constant threat, with no clear boundaries and *no way to defend against the allegation itself.*

Thus, after more than twenty-five years of steadily increasing ambiguity in the legal system, experimental laws, and gradual encroachments on rights, the architects of the entire scheme have crafted a "definition" of offence that is unprecedented in its vagueness, severity, and potential to dismantle the legal system to its very core

Abuse has now become a ***catch-all*** accusation. Unlike traditional crimes, it lacks a concrete definition, making acquittal very difficult, if not impossible.

The process of criminalisation

key elements of crime

To understand the fraudulent actions and deception behind the entire *abuse scheme*, one must first grasp a few fundamental concepts

Criminalising an act means legally declaring it unlawful and assigning punishment, such as fines or imprisonment, to regulate behaviour in

to the records of the debates.

response to new threats. Lawmakers introduce laws to address emerging threats that disrupt social order. At different times, such actions have included the sale of drugs, drink-driving, and cybercrime.

A key aspect of this approach is providing clear, *detailed descriptions of prohibited acts*, allowing citizens to understand the law and ensuring consistent enforcement. Intent is also crucial for establishing criminal liability.

To see how standard laws are formulated, one can refer to acts such as The Theft Act 1968, The Computer Misuse Act 1991, and The Offences Against the Person Act 1861. These laws precisely outline offences, specifying conditions and necessary intent, which aids judges in determining whether an act qualifies as a criminal offence. This clarity allows individuals to understand which actions may lead to punishment.

The purpose of criminalisation is not only to punish individuals for committing certain acts *but also to prevent punishment for actions lacking the prohibited elements*. When a person's behaviour does not include any unlawful elements, it provides the judge reviewing the case with a basis to deliver an acquittal.

Key requirements for any law include:

- **Clearly defined prohibited actions** – so citizens can understand exactly what constitutes an offence.
- **Intent (*mens rea*)** – the presence of a certain level of intent or awareness by the person committing the act, to qualify it as a crime.
- **Foreseeability** – individuals should be able to know in advance which actions are prohibited, allowing them to avoid unlawful behaviour knowingly.
- **Enforceability** – the law should be formulated in a way that allows for consistent and fair application.
- **Proportionality of punishment** – the penalty should match the severity of the offence, to avoid excessive or inadequate punishment.
- **Protection against arbitrary interpretation** – the law should be designed to minimise the risk of subjective or expansive interpretation, especially to the detriment of citizens' rights.

Does the new law meet universal standards applied worldwide?

Now that we have reviewed the components of traditional legal acts, which typically include a detailed description of prohibited behaviour, let's examine how this applies to the Domestic Abuse Act.

The following section will examine whether the Act meets the essential requirements for laws: detailed descriptions of prohibited actions, intent, enforceability, legal certainty, etc. (For comparison, one can refer to the texts of the other laws listed above, which follow the traditional format that laws have used for centuries).

Section 1

(3) Behaviour is 'abusive' if it consists of any of the following—

(a) physical or sexual abuse;

(b) violent or threatening behaviour;

(c) controlling or coercive behaviour;

(d) economic abuse (see subsection (4));

(e) psychological, emotional or other abuse[ii]; ; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.

(4)'Economic abuse"[15] means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B's ability to—

(a)acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or

(b)obtain goods or services.

(5) For the purposes of this Act A's behaviour may be behaviour 'towards' B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B's child).

This innocent-sounding paragraph contains numerous *'ticking time bombs'* aimed at transforming the justice system into a punitive system, which will be analysed in a separate chapter.

At this point, however, the author would like to briefly outline a few key points. This will help us expose the absurdity of the wording and the

[15] Could the author be mistaken in interpreting the DAA to mean that not buying a child a toy constitutes 'economic abuse' against a minor?

malicious intent of its authors.

Note 1

Check Questions:

Let us examine the description of the 'crime' of abuse and attempt to answer the following questions:

- What specific actions are prohibited by the Domestic Abuse Act?

- Does the judge, when reviewing the accused's behaviour, have the tools to issue an acquittal? How can he determine that there is no abuse in the defendant's behaviour if it's unclear what abuse actually is?

- Are essential conditions, such as malicious intent (*mens rea*) and the accused's awareness of committing prohibited actions, adequately met?

- Is it true that actions constituting abuse are evaluated subjectively rather than objectively, meaning they may be punishable in one case but not in another?

Reflecting on these questions, especially when comparing the Domestic Abuse Act to other laws that criminalise specific behaviours, reveals the extent of the absurdity.

This explains why no parliaments around the world have dared to bring such measures up for discussion, instead remaining at the stage of 'domestic violence', 'stalking', and 'harassment.

Note 2:

> *S. 1 (3)(e): … or other abuse; and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.*

Put simply, this means that anyone can label any action as 'abuse,' even if it's not on a defined list, and accuse someone of it. This could lead to situations where a person is accused of an offence they may not have committed, simply because someone perceives their behaviour as 'abusive' without any clear standard of what abuse actually is.

In other words, any action—or lack of action—could be labelled as abuse. What's to stop someone from claiming abuse, for instance, if a person didn't say hello to someone? Or, conversely, if they greeted them twice instead of once?

Even more troubling, under the new law*, the victim's testimony isn't needed*. This means that any third party can accuse someone of abuse, even if the supposed victim hasn't suffered any harm. If the alleged victim insists that no abuse occurred, things get worse for the accused, as they could then face charges for both 'other abuse' and intimidation (under coercive and controlling behaviour).

This lack of clarity leaves the accused without a clear basis to argue that their actions were lawful, as it's uncertain what actions are actually forbidden. In such a system, a person cannot show they've followed the law, as there is no specific law to refer to.

This approach not only denies the accused a fair chance to dispute the allegations but also presumes guilt, reversing the basic legal principle of 'innocent until proven guilty'. Without the ability to refute accusations with clear definitions and supporting testimony, defendants have little or no way to prove their innocence, leading to a trial that is inherently biased and unfair.

In effect, *the court will become a place where the summoned person is simply assigned a punishment* [16]. Their testimony, the testimony of the "victim," and any evidence will not be heard.

Note 3:

> *S. (5): For the purposes of this Act A's behaviour may be behaviour 'towards' B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B's child).*

It is entirely unclear what actions are being punished here. Who are they directed at? Is there an intent to harm the 'victim'? If A's 'abuse' is directed towards a neighbour or even a pet, could someone connected to A—say, person B—be considered a victim of A's abuse? Furthermore, the 'abusive actions' are not defined, meaning they could be almost anything.

The lack of specificity in the law regarding what constitutes behaviour

[16] In practice, family courts have turned into places where people are assigned punishment in their absence and without evidence. Now, this approach—which one could previously attempt to challenge—is becoming enshrined in law.

'towards' B creates significant loopholes for false accusations and unjustified interference in private matters, particularly in complex or conflict-driven situations.

The drafters of the law might argue that they intended for situations where, if A shouts at C with the intent to harm B, then B is also a victim of A's abuse. However, such an intent to harm B is not clearly specified in the law, and mentioning a child as an example is merely a way to disguise their underlying motives. Mentioning children is just another tactic to divert attention from the core fraud, much like starting a list of 'abuses' with murder.

No matter how the drafters of the Act justify their actions, the fact remains that today, Britain is the only country in the world where any individual, without exception, runs the risk of being

- Accused of committing abuse ('crime' or 'harmful behavior'),
  - regardless of the nature of their actions or inactions,
  - regardless of who their actions are directed at,
  - without a victim statement,
  - without evidence of wrongdoing,
- Subjected to surveillance,
- Faced with restrictions on their rights, and
- Confronted with inevitable conviction simply because a judge has no legal tool for acquittal.

Term *'abuse'* as a universal tool of fear

How linguistic manipulation creates a Legal Weapon of Mass Destruction

At the very outset, the author wishes to highlight that even the

grammatical construction of the definitions of these new offences—such as harmful behaviour—should have raised suspicions. It is truly astonishing that no one in all of Britain noticed anything amiss—not the people, nor the legal community, nor the members of the higher courts.

While domestic violence was already a 'first sign' of the chaotic development of law, there can still be some explanation found in that context. In legal terminology, to avoid ambiguity, crime names typically use one noun to denote the punishable act, while the other, in the form of a complement, indicates the object or victim of that action. This structure helps to ensure clarity and precision in legal definitions, making it clear what constitutes an offence and the context in which it occurs.

For example:

'Assault on a Person': This specifies the action (assault) and the object (person).

'Theft of Property': This identifies the action (theft) and the object (property).

'Exploitation of Vulnerability': Taking advantage of someone's

'Sexual Exploitation of Minors': Engaging in sexual activities with individuals under the legal age of consent, often by taking advantage of their trust.

From the same perspective, we see terms like 'Abuse of Power,' 'Abuse of Court Process,' 'Abuse of Law,' 'Abuse of Authority,' and 'Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress.'

In the proposed new acts, actions such as 'Physical or Sexual Abuse,' 'Economic Abuse,' 'Psychological Abuse,' 'Emotional Abuse,' and 'Any Other Abuse' clearly indicate that abuse is the punishable action, but what exactly is the object or victim of that action? It seems that the object is the emotional state or economic condition of the individual.

Logic itself suggests that the new harmful behaviour could have been named "abuse of a person's well-being" rather than "emotional abuse," yet this was not the case. The author goes on to explain why.

The very grammatical construction of new offences or harmful behaviour raises suspicions about the intentions of those who formulated them.

Traditionally, when naming a crime, a noun is used to denote the punishable act, while another noun, in the form of a complement, indicates the object or victim of that action: Abuse of Power, Abuse of Court Process, Abuse of Law, Abuse of Authority. This structure ensures clarity and precision in legal definitions, making it clear what constitutes an offence and its context.

In combinations like Physical or Sexual Abuse, Economic Abuse, Psychological Abuse, Emotional Abuse, and Any Other Abuse, "abuse" is the punishable act. But where is the object of that act?

This leads us to a simple conclusion: if traditional formulations of offences aim to avoid ambiguity and prevent the punishment of innocent individuals, the recent formulations, on the contrary, seem intended to create confusion and chaos.

Implications of linguistic tampering:

how the re-arrangement of the same words in the name of a prohibited act transforms an ordinary law, aimed at the prevention of crime, into a means of total control through the imposition of irrational fear

The fact that, over the years, not a single parliament in the world has, contrary to expectations and usual practices, dared to criminalise abuse—or even discuss it—confirmed to the author that the entire scheme is a fraud and an exploitation of public trust.

Observing how this deception managed to take hold, at least in one country, the author began examining the factors behind its success.

It seems likely that the carefully selected terminology played a significant role; after all, it's hard to believe that an entire nation could have simultaneously let down its guard. The author notes that, if she hadn't happened to be directly involved, she too might have overlooked the absurdity of the 'abuse' concept.

This realisation prompted her to explore the terminology chosen for

carrying out the entire operation.

The Cambridge Dictionary provides the following definition of the English word 'abuse': '*to use something for a wrong purpose in a way that is harmful or morally wrong*'. Synonyms include 'misuse' and 'use in the wrong way.

On its own, the word 'abuse' has no specific meaning; it requires a second word to answer the question, 'abuse of what?'. For instance, 'abuse of law', 'abuse of authority', or 'abuse of power' convey a particular meaning. Even if the second word is omitted, as is often the case in casual speech, it is generally implied and understood from the context. In legal and formal texts, however, this clarification is essential.

> *Even when a clarifying term is omitted, as in 'child abuse', a specific meaning is implied, depending on context (physical, emotional, or verbal mistreatment). However, when such behaviour reaches the courtroom, parents are not charged with 'abuse' as a general term but with specific actions, like 'assault' or 'neglect', which have established legal definitions.*
>
> *Similarly, consider the phrase 'The inspection found many abuses at the enterprise'. Even when 'abuse' is used alone, any investigation would still focus on violations of particular rules, procedures, or instructions*

To understand the malicious scheme behind the non-standard phrasing, it helps to recall basic linguistic rules from primary school. In linguistics, the word following noun ('abuse') is called *a complement or object*. For example, in the term 'abuse of power', 'power' is the complement object; in 'abuse of legal process', 'legal process' serves as the complement or object. To put it another way, the phrase 'abuse of power' means that 'power' is the object of abuse. It answers the question: abuse (improper use) of what? Of power.

However, in the types of abuse outlined by the DAA, this complement or object of application of abuse is missing (as in 'physical abuse', 'sexual abuse', 'economic abuse', 'psychological abuse', 'emotional abuse', and 'other abuse'). The word that would normally act as the *complement* or *object* now becomes an *adjective* and appears before the

noun, while the 'abuse' became a noun.

The trick lies precisely in removing the complement or object from the word combination or transforming it in adjective. This may seem like an innocent and minor change, but it has the potential to disrupt the lives of millions [17].

As mentioned earlier, English law defines many types of abuse, each relating to the misuse of something specific. Each type has a clear description, making it impossible to use them to create ambiguous grounds for punishment.

It would seem, at first glance, that the authors of the Act had no malicious intent and simply intended, out of concern for victims, to add a few more 'abuses' to the list. What harm could there be, one might think, in adding 'emotional abuse' to the list? They could explain that their aim was to punish those who exploit and harm a person's emotional well-being. Fair enough. By analogy with established terms like "abuse of power," they could have formulated it as "abuse of emotional well-being" or "abuse of a person's emotional state."

However, contrary to usual established phrasing, this new offence is not described in the typical form, such as "abuse of emotional well-being". Instead, the word "emotional" has shifted from one part of speech to another, moving from a complement object to an adjective, resulting in the phrase "emotional abuse."

Why these substitutions? Why play with grammatical forms? Why replace complements with adjectives?

The author suggests that a comparative table would help illustrate this point. The table presents traditional offences related to abuse alongside new offences or harmful behaviours introduced by the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, drawing attention to the implications of these grammatical

[17] It is no exaggeration. Members of Parliament themselves cite the figure of 2.3 million victims of abuse per year in England and Wales alone, which amounts to roughly 3 million across the entire country. Accordingly, the number of offenders, or abusers, should more or less match this figure.

changes.

Comparative Table of Traditional Offences vs. Offences under the DAA 2021		
Aspect	**Traditional offences criminalised by previous Acts**	**New 'offences' /harmful behaviour under the DAA 2021**
Titles of offences	*Abuse of power*, *Abuse of court process*, *Abuse of law, Abuse of Authority*	*Physical or sexual abuse, economic abuse, psychological abuse, emotional abuse, "any other abuse"*
Clarity	Clearly defined and specific actions criminalised	Vague and broadly defined actions, open to interpretation
Grammatical structure	The additional word to 'abuse' acts as a *complement object* It answers the question 'abuse of what?	The additional word to 'abuse' acts as an *adjective.* It answers the question 'what abuse?'
Impact on society	Do not create irrational fear, as people are certain about what actions are punishable.	Capable of creating irrational fear, as people are uncertain of what actions are punishable*.
Evidence requirements	Require evidence and allow for the possibility of acquittal	Based on subjective perception, with limited grounds for acquittal
Implications of grammatical structure	The grammatical structure of phrases ensures clarity in legal definitions.	The grammatical structure of the phrase leads to ambiguity, potentially leading to misuse of the law
Scope of application	Applicable to a limited number of people, only those whose actions are explicitly prohibited	It is applicable to an unlimited number of people**

* This punishment may not only take the form of a fine or imprisonment but also involve interference with rights through a DAPO, encroachment on private life, isolation, instilling fear, and restrictions on employment opportunities.

* The scope of application of the Domestic Abuse Act (DAA) 2021 has the potential to affect up to 2.3 million individuals annually in England and Wales alone, based on statements from Members of Parliament, with approximately 3 million affected across the UK. This scale of impact inherent in the DAA enables discussions around 'abuse' as a tool for the widespread infliction of harm.

A comparison shows that by simply changing the structure of the word combination—specifically, the transition of the word accompanying the noun 'abuse' from a *complement object* to an *adjective*—the meaning shifts significantly. What could be a beneficial legal tool aimed at maintaining order transforms into a devastating weapon capable of harming millions of innocent people and undermining fundamental legal systems.

The above table makes everything clear, but the author explains the points further in words.

It is evident that removing the complement ("abuse of what?") and using it as an adjective is a deliberate strategy.

Criminalising specific abuses, like "abuse of power" or "abuse of court process," inherently allows for the possibility of acquittal and involves the traditional judicial process, including preliminary investigations. By analogy with other established offences, such as "abuse of power," if we were to construct this phrase in a similar manner, using 'emotion' as the complement object to the noun abuse, we would have "abuse of emotional well-being" or "abuse of a person's emotional state."

"Abuse of emotional well-being" implies specificity, and so an accusation of it would involve a standard legal process—evidence, testimony, and so forth—and it naturally allows for the possibility of acquittal.

In contrast, "emotional abuse" does not allow for this, precisely because of the vagueness surrounding what it actually entails. As a result, "abuse of emotional well-being" cannot serve as an instrument of intimidation, while "emotional abuse" can.

Thus, replacing the complement (which specifies the object of abuse) with an adjective creates ambiguity, transforming a clear and concrete idea into something vague.

This is a critical point, so it is important to emphasise it again: by changing the word 'emotions' from one part of speech to another—specifically, replacing the noun's complement ("of emotions/emotional well-being") with its adjective form ("emotional")—we completely alter the meaning and create confusion. Something clear, understandable, and definite becomes hazy and ambiguous. And it is precisely this haze that breeds chaos, which in turn can be used as a tool for intimidation.

Thus, through a simple linguistic manipulation—specifically, by altering the grammatical form of a word (from a noun to an adjective, for example)—meaning can be shifted subtly. The phrase itself appears innocent, supposedly aimed at protecting victims, but in reality, it targets the spread of chaos and erosion of rights.

These grammatical manipulations resemble a deceptive card trick, thereby creating a powerful weapon seemingly out of nothing.

This weapon holds the potential to disrupt millions of lives, as highlighted by MPs' figures, laying the legislative foundation for exerting total control over individuals by instilling fear—subjecting innocent people to mass surveillance, imposing electronic tags, establishing a network of informants, and other measures outlined in the Act.

It should be noted that lawmakers themselves provided evidence that the primary goal of the Act was to establish a legal tool that does not allow for acquittal.

MPs expressed concern that, under the previous law, judges sometimes acquitted defendants accused of domestic violence. It was precisely for this reason that "domestic violence" (as previously defined by the Family Law Act 1996) was replaced with "domestic abuse" by the DAA 2021.

The easiest way to spot the fraud behind the choice of the term 'abuse':

just replace it with its synonym, 'misuse'.

Linguistic manipulation is often central to effective deception. To disguise a term's harmful intent, one might take an innocent-sounding word and use it so often that its specific meaning fades. At first, different behaviours are broadly categorized under this term, but as distinctions blur, the term itself evolves into an instrument of control.

In recent years, the term abuse has increasingly been used to cover all kinds of alleged mistreatment without detailing the specific harm involved. Rather than identifying particular actions, such as physical violence, financial exploitation, or misuse of authority, the broad term abuse is commonly applied.

How can we discern whether the frequent use of a term results from intentional manipulation or merely a natural linguistic trend?

The author suggests that fraudulent word manipulation can often be exposed by substituting the word with a synonym.

Synonyms for the English word abuse include 'misuse' and 'wrong usage'.

Interestingly, when "abuse" is replaced with "misuse" in traditional offences—those clearly defined in legislation, allowing for acquittal and not intended as tools of intimidation—the original meaning remains intact: "abuse of power" becomes "misuse of power". "abuse of court proceedings" becomes "misuse of court proceedings". As we can see, substituting "abuse" with "misuse" preserves the original meaning. 'Abuse of parental responsibilities' becomes "misuse of parental responsibility" or "neglect/misuse of parental duties".

In the example, "Many abuses were found in the organization during the inspection" we could use "misuse" to mean "misuse of prescribed rules, procedures, or instructions".

Now, let's replace 'abuse' with 'misuse' in terms introduced by the DAA 2021, such as 'economic abuse', 'psychological abuse', 'emotional abuse', or 'other abuse.' Does 'misuse' make sense here? Can we say

'emotional misuse', 'economic misuse', 'psychological misuse', or 'other misuse'? Can someone be convicted of 'psychological misuse'? Or could a restraining order be issued to prevent 'psychological misuse'?

This exercise demonstrates that replacing 'abuse' (a term whose meaning has been diluted through overuse) with its original synonym highlights the absurdity of these expressions. It shows that overusing the term 'abuse' leads to its misuse, ultimately transforming it into a tool for manipulation.

In traditional offences like 'abuse of court process' or 'abuse of power', the word 'abuse' can be replaced with its synonym 'misuse' without altering the meaning.

In contrast, substituting 'abuse' with its synonym 'misuse' in offences introduced by recent laws (such as the DAA 2021) exposes their absurdity. For instance, 'emotional abus' (a term we are accustomed to) becomes the nonsensical 'emotional misuse'; 'psychological abuse' turns into 'psychological misuse', and 'sexual abuse' into 'sexual misuse'.

It becomes clear that behind these linguistic manipulations lies malicious intent, and through a process of mental conditioning, we overlook the absurdity of the expressions we use.

This is the absurd and chaotic reality being crafted for the people of Britain, with the silent complicity of those sitting in Westminster. We have seen how, through cheap grammatical tricks akin to petty fraud, the public is deceived and their trust exploited.

It raises a serious question: how can lawmakers be trusted to draft sensible laws if they cannot even manage to replace the word 'abuse' with its synonym...? Perhaps they're not even aware that such a synonym exists... Or, even more concerning... maybe they don't know what a synonym is[18].

[18] The author was surprised, if not shocked, by the fact that English grammar has not been taught in English schools for many years. Under various pretexts, teaching

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In view of this new phenomenon in the history of justice—an 'offence' or 'accusatory tool' for which there is no acquittal—we encounter other unprecedented and troubling developments.

For example, it may seem absurd, but *an innocent person might prefer being charged with a serious crime over a charge of abuse that lacks any element of violence.*

The reason is simple: serious crimes are tried in Crown Court with a system based on evidence and the presumption of innocence, while abuse charges operate on a presumption of guilt, often without the need for evidence. How can one prove the existence or absence of emotional harm, especially when there is no testimony from the alleged victim or witnesses to the event? And all of this occurs within a distorted and biased legal system that prioritises abstract victims over objectivity.

Section 32 (4) (a)

Extension of UK extraterritorial jurisdiction: beyond the limits of reasonableness

Section 32(4)(A) introduces a significant change regarding the application of English law beyond its borders.

Previously, the UK could seek extradition only for serious offences; however, this power now extends to less serious offences, including

grammar has been removed from schools. People don't know what parts of speech and parts of a sentence are. Literate people write literately by instinct. Foreigners can often explain grammar better than the English. The author was puzzled by this before, but now she has come to suspect that the same source was behind those processes and is now manipulating people by abusing their lack of understanding of grammar

vaguely defined acts broadly categorised as 'abuse'.

Since 'abuse' lacks a precise definition and can cover almost anything (including terms like 'other abuse'), the UK is now able to request extradition on ambiguous and unforeseeable grounds. This expanded jurisdiction raises serious concerns about potential misuse and the unpredictability of legal consequences.

S. 32 (4) It does no matter-

(4)It does not matter—

(a) whether the abusive behaviour referred to in subsection (2) took place in England and Wales or elsewhere,

With the adoption of Section 32(4), UK authorities can now request extradition for minor offences, including vaguely defined actions like 'abuse' (for instance, 'emotional abuse' or 'psychological abuse'), which may not be recognised as criminal acts in other jurisdictions. As a result, extradition requests may be issued for actions that aren't considered offences in the accused's own country.

Some might argue that Section 32(4) pertains only to restraining orders and not to punitive measures, but that interpretation is inaccurate.

This change allows restraining orders to be issued against individuals outside the UK, who may then face legal consequences if they allegedly breach these orders. This effectively extends English legal sanctions beyond UK borders, meaning that someone outside the UK could be held criminally liable for breaching an English restraining order, even if the original action isn't deemed a crime in their own country.

Furthermore, it is clear that the true objective of this section isn't necessarily the 'protection' of vaguely defined victims residing in UK—particularly since the victim's testimony may be dismissed on grounds of 'coercion' or 'intimidation.' Notifying the accused of a hearing is also nearly impractical, often failing to occur even when all parties (the accused, the alleged victim, and the court) are located within the same country and city.

In theory, this law could be applied to prosecute any person in England for virtually *any reason,* regardless of their residence status.

Imagine a scenario where UK authorities seek to bring a particular individual to the UK, even if they have no genuine ties to it. Alternatively, someone might want another person brought to England for easier control or even as an act of retaliation. To accomplish this, the person could be falsely accused of emotional abuse against a UK resident. The 'victim's' involvement is incidental, as is any statement they might make. Instead, the case could be presented as someone merely claiming that a foreign national abused someone in the UK (even on line). On the basis of this fabricated accusation, the person could be extradited to the UK.

This extended jurisdiction raises serious concerns about potential misuse and the unpredictability of legal consequences, highlighting the risks posed by applying broad, undefined terms in law across international borders.

Clearly, such abuse of the law is not feasible today, as there are no such conditions, and the UK cannot openly take actions that would be seen as absurd on the global stage. But if other countries begin to follow the path charted by globalists, the likelihood of such scenarios increases. What matters is that the legislative groundwork for the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the courts has been established, allowing the UK to request the extradition of a person who has no connection to the UK and has committed no crime anywhere in the world.

With the adoption of Section 32(4)(A), UK authorities can now request extradition based on accusations of vaguely defined actions like 'abuse' (for example, 'emotional abuse,' 'psychological abuse,' or 'any other abuse'). This is done by assigning a DAPO (Domestic Abuse Protection Order) to the individual under the pretext of 'protecting victims' in the UK. If the person is suspected of breaching this order, the UK is permitted to request extradition.

It is clear that such actions are not yet feasible in practice today, as this approach by the UK would likely be met with resistance on the international stage. However, what is significant is that the legislative foundation for extraterritorial jurisdiction has been

laid, allowing the UK to request the extradition of a person who has no ties to the UK and who has committed no offence anywhere in the world.

Section 32 (4)(B) DAA2021

Initiation of the abolition of the principle of *non-retroactivity of law* and the introduction of prohibited *ex post facto*

S. 32 Conditions for making an order

(4) It does not matter—

(b) whether it took place before or after the coming into force of this section.

The phrase 'whether it took place before or after the coming into force of this section' clearly suggests a retroactive application of the law, allowing actions committed before the law's enactment to be subject to new legal consequences.

This undermines the principle of non-retroactivity (ex post facto), which holds that laws should not apply to acts completed before their enactment. Retroactivity conflicts with the foundational principle of legal certainty: *individuals have the right to know which actions are punishable and cannot be held liable for acts that were not illegal at the time they were committed.*

The prohibition against retroactive application of criminal law is a bedrock principle in English law, supported by several sources:

1. Common Law: Founded on principles of fairness and certainty, common law dictates that criminal laws cannot be applied retroactively. Judges frequently invoke this principle in legal proceedings.

2. European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR): Article 7 of the

ECHR expressly forbids retroactive application of criminal law. As a signatory, the UK is bound to this standard.

3. Human Rights Act 1998: This Act incorporates the ECHR into UK law, ensuring that retroactive criminal application cannot occur if it contravenes ECHR-guaranteed rights.

4. Case Law (Precedents): In the English legal system, precedents have established that individuals cannot be prosecuted for actions that were not criminal at the time they were performed.

Because removing certain rights (by the imposition of DAPO) can be seen as a form of punishment, it is clear that the bill's drafters are undermining key legal principles.

They appear to be subtly dismantling the foundational principle that laws should not be applied retroactively—a standard enshrined in many national constitutions, including the UK's, in favor of retroactive applications.

If, after the Act's enactment, someone violates a restraining order linked to an action committed years before that action became criminal, they could face punishment for acts that were not illegal when they were carried out. The lack of clarity surrounding these 'actions' further complicates the issue; when such actions are not defined in law, how could one reasonably defend against accusations? Proving innocence becomes nearly impossible when the alleged offences are vague.

In short, this leads to an absurd situation, where legal principles are manipulated, eroding the predictability and fairness of legal protections. Judges may lack the tools to deliver an acquittal, and people, uncertain about what might lead to punishment, live in fear and anxiety.

In certain countries, specific exceptions to non-retroactivity exist, such as for transitional justice or crimes against humanity.

However, allowing retroactivity for ordinary criminal matters, as Section 32(4)(B) could allow in the UK, is contentious—a rare, if not unique, example.

Section 32(4)(b) of the Domestic Abuse Act (DAA) allows actions committed before the law's enactment to be subject to new legal consequences. This provision undermines the principle of non-retroactivity (*ex post facto*), which asserts that laws should not apply to acts completed before their enactment.

Retroactivity conflicts with the fundamental principle of legal certainty: individuals have the right to know which actions are punishable and should not be held liable for acts that were not illegal at the time they were committed.

In the modern world, the UK's approach in this regard stands as a unique case.

Section 36 (2) (5)

The road to total surveillance:

Laying the foundations for the system of
1. collective responsibility (collective guilt); and
2. foundations of the informant culture

Sections 36(2) and 36(5) establish legal rules that create a system of informant culture and collective responsibility[19].

The sections listed below lay the groundwork for this by requiring third parties to provide information or participate in specific processes.

Networks of informants, penalties for failing to report someone's behaviour, and collective responsibility (where if one person errs, everyone is held accountable) are core elements of totalitarian surveillance systems, and this is precisely what the current law is setting up.

Section 36 (2)

(2) A domestic abuse protection order that impose a requirement to do something on a person ('P') must specify the person who is to be responsible for supervising compliance

[19] In a totalitarian system, collective responsibility ensures that if one person errs, everyone is held accountable, reinforcing control through shared liability.

with requirement.

Section 36 (5)

(5) It is the duty of a person specified under subsection (2) —

(a) to make any necessary arrangements in connection with the requirements for which the person has responsibility (the 'relevant requirements');

(b) to promote P's compliance with the relevant requirements;

(c) if the person considers that—

(i) P has complied with all the relevant requirements, or (ii) P has failed to comply with a relevant requirement, to inform the appropriate chief officer of police.

This provision requires that any restraining order DAPO must include the name of the person who will be responsible for supervising compliance with requirements by the individual subjected to the restrictions and prohibitions. This person must be in contact with the police 'inform' the chief of police about both *compliance* and *non-compliance* with the imposed restrictions.

The ambiguous wording in Clause 5 of Section 36—typical of the act's 'delicate' provisions, which appear benign yet contain hidden complications—marks a significant move toward a system of total surveillance and mutual accountability.

Previously, compliance with restraining orders relied primarily on the alleged victim's statements.

For example, in cases of domestic violence or harassment, the victim would traditionally report any breaches of the order to the police. Now, however, the victim's role has been reduced, almost eliminated, as orders can be issued without the victim's consent.

If the 'victim' reports the 'abuser', their involvement is encouraged. However, if the victim denies experiencing abuse or harm, they may be excluded from the process, and the accused could face an additional charge of 'intimidation' or 'coercion'. This is supported by the 2015 criminalization of coercive and controlling behavior, which anticipates situations where the victim may be 'coerced' or 'intimidated' into silence.

Effectively, this means that no victim is required to impose restrictions on someone's rights or establish surveillance—an appointed

individual will handle this instead. This introduces an institutionalized role for informants. *If this isn't the foundation of a system of total surveillance and mutual accountability, then what is?*

It can be argued that the author is exaggerating. But the author says that the legislative foundations are being laid for such a system, i.e. the legislative barriers that prevent the construction of the society of total surveillance are being removed.

Members of the same family coerced to report each other to police

But the most alarming aspect of this section is that it does not specify who should monitor person "P". This could be a relative, children, or even parents. It appears to be the final stage in the complete breakdown of families, seemingly orchestrated by certain individuals.

The author would like to ask: did members of Parliament, when passing this section, ever consider what it would be like if they themselves were in the position of 'P'? What if a neighbour—or even another member of Parliament—decided they were engaging in 'emotional abuse' toward a third party? And what if, under the law they approved, they were made to wear a tracking bracelet and their own children were coerced into reporting them to the police? Why are they so confident they won't find themselves in the shoes of 'P'? After all, they themselves cited an estimated 2.3 million cases like this annually in England and Wales alone.

Sections 36(2) and 36(5) of the DAA establish legal rules that introduce a system of informant culture and collective responsibility (collective guilt), laying the groundwork for mandatory surveillance and reporting obligations.

Section 36(2) mandates that any DAPO must specify an individual responsible for supervising the compliance of the person under the order and reporting it to the police. By involving a third-party overseer, the law effectively shifts responsibility for monitoring behaviour to an **appointed informant**, creating a structured network of

surveillance.

Previously, compliance with restraining orders relied heavily on reports from victims; however, this law reduces the victim's role, potentially sidelining them if they deny experiencing harm, under the presumption that they may be 'coerced' into silence.

By institutionalising a third-party informant to monitor compliance, the law removes the need for victim participation, enabling restrictions and surveillance to be imposed irrespective of the victim's involvement.

The law does not specify a category of people who would be obligated to report on 'P' Consequently, this could include anyone—a colleague, relative, or family member. The author finds it unnecessary to delve into the scenarios that emerge from this, as they are inherently so harsh.

Section 35 (6) (8)

Approving a path to total surveillance:

any individual can now be subjected to monitoring via a wearable device such as an ankle bracelet,
even if they are not suspected of committing a criminal offence.

Historically, electronic monitoring, like ankle bracelets, was used for people who had been found guilty in court. It was either a condition for early release under probation or an alternative to prison, allowing authorities to keep an eye on them in the community.

With DAPOs (Domestic Abuse Protection Orders), this monitoring can now be applied to anyone under a restraining order—even if they haven't been tried or accused of a crime.

This means that people could be monitored simply based on claims of abusive behaviour by any third party, without criminal evidence. As a result, DAPOs introduce a form of widespread preventive surveillance

that raises privacy concerns, as it allows electronic monitoring of individuals who haven't been proven guilty of any crime.

Here's the relevant section:

S. 35 (6)

(6) A domestic abuse protection order may require P to submit to electronic monitoring in England and Wales of P's compliance with other requirements imposed by the order.

In this Part a requirement imposed by virtue of this subsection is referred to as an 'electronic monitoring requirement'.

In order to leave no doubt as to the seriousness of the intentions, the theme is further elaborated*:*

S. 37(8) Where a domestic abuse protection order imposes an electronic monitoring requirement on a person, the person must (among other things) —

(a) submit, as required from time to time by the responsible person, to—

(i) being fitted with, or the installation of, any necessary apparatus, and

(ii) the inspection or repair of any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring,

(b) not interfere with, or with the working of, any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring, and

(c) take any steps required by the responsible person for the purpose of keeping in working order any apparatus fitted or installed for the purposes of the monitoring.

These obligations have effect as requirements of the order.

Section 37(8) requires that people under Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs) follow specific monitoring and reporting rules. They must stick to strict conditions, including letting authorities know about any changes in their personal situation. This supports the aim of keeping a close and continuous check on their compliance.

Sections Sections 35(6) and 37(8) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 set conditions that could lead to the creation of a controlled society by authorising electronic monitoring and strict compliance checks, even for individuals with no criminal convictions.

Unlike previous regulations, now any innocent person, against whom no

accusations of criminal conduct have been made, can be subjected to such monitoring.

This type of surveillance can be seen as a means of imposing continuous oversight on individuals—a characteristic commonly linked to totalitarian systems. It indicates a shift towards increased control over people's lives, undermining privacy and personal autonomy under the pretext of 'victim protection'.

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However, laying the foundation for a system of total control would be incomplete without introducing elements of *thought control*. This is necessary to ensure that a person would not feel free even within their own home and would be compelled to fear their own thoughts. It is to this 'delicate' topic that the drafters approach indirectly in the following section.

Section 76

Thought Control: the rise of large-scale polygraph testing

(and subsequently, possibly even more advanced systems)

Introduction

The author previously noted that, when she came across the DAB text on the British Parliament website, she initially believed that Parliament was set on addressing the chaos already entrenched in this area of law. However, as she examined its provisions in light of her

practical experience, the seemingly innocent language of the sections filled her with horror and dread.

Unlike many Britons, she had a clear vision of how these measures might be implemented in reality.

Overlaying these new provisions onto real-life scenarios painted a disturbing picture. She imagined herself in the place of those who would become targets of these measures: innocent people left powerless, stripped of rights, fearful, and isolated.

She could almost physically sense *a black cloud slowly descending over Britain—a cloud of such density and impenetrability that it left no room for hope.*

A grim scenario unfolded as she considered how the implementation of these provisions might look in practice—in the courts, in magistrates, in police work. She envisioned the opportunities this new law would provide for malicious individuals and unscrupulous lawyers to torment innocent people. After all, those unfamiliar with the realities surrounding restrictive orders might not grasp the issues as those with experience would.

This chaos*, cultivated over a quarter of a century, had conditioned people to accept legal absurdities, cloaked in rhetoric and hypocrisy, as* normal. Coming from a different legal culture, the author saw past the rhetoric and recognised the absurdity at its core.

As she examined the document further, it gradually dawned on her that her legitimate search for truth in her personal case was futile. What had appeared to be a spontaneous, chaotic development was actually systematic, planned, and centrally coordinated. It wasn't a series of random errors by officials, judges, or clerks but *rather methods imposed upon them over the years*.

The author realised that the chaos[20], created over a quarter-century in

[20] The author refers, for example, to extensive human rights violations facilitated by a disregard for laws and regulations in this area — violations that have become the norm. These include infringements on rights through mechanisms such as non-molestation/protection orders: court proceedings where the respondent has no right to participate, restrictions imposed on "victims" who did not request such interventions, a lack of oversight regarding the content of these orders, inability to appeal or overturn them, among other issues.

the field of human rights, beginning with the FLA 1996, was merely a transitional phase leading to the DAA.

The logical question that followed would be: 'What is the aim of all this?' However, the purpose was so apparent that she didn't even need to ponder it.

It was clear that this legislative framework under the DAA 2021 could, in the future, establish a system of mass control of such a harsh nature that humanity may never have seen its like.

This system is built on constant, irrational fear—where people would never know when punishment might strike—on perpetual surveillance, where one member of society (or even a relative) is obligated to report another; where innocent people are tagged with monitoring devices, and where the judicial system is replaced by a punitive one as hearings are conducted in the absence of the other party, with punishments simply assigned. In this system, none of a person's rights are protected; judges lack the means to issue acquittals, and society is divided into victims and offenders.

It was precisely to build a system with such characteristics (simply listed in the provisions) that the DAA removed all legislative obstacles.

No one claims that such a system of total control could appear overnight. It requires preparation. People must be psychologically prepared to accept a new order, and altering the public's psychology is a slow process.

By 2013, for example, the police had already been conditioned to arrest people for suspected violations of orders without examining the restrictions' content. If an officer encountered an order that could be interpreted as prohibiting Person A from reporting a crime committed by Person B against them, the police did not question the absurdity of it. This was because, over the years, they had been conditioned to think uncritically.

Laying the groundwork for future 'Thought Crime'

We have already seen that, under this new law, an innocent person (not charged or accused of breaking the law) could be subjected to all forms of control. Any individual, whether in the UK or abroad, British or foreign, could be issued a DAPO, monitored by informants reporting their behaviour to the police, fitted with tags, restricted in movement, and isolated from acquaintances. Still, one element was missing… How could they bring thoughts under control?

How can legislative groundwork be established for a framework that might later evolve into a system of thought control, akin to 'thought crime,' leading people to distrust not only those closest to them but also themselves?

In today's conditions, the only lawful method that could be presented to the public under a noble pretext is *polygraph testing*.

Notably, the Act does not explicitly mention polygraphs as tools for monitoring thought processes. Instead, the drafters employ an indirect tactic. On the sensitive matter of controlling thought processes, the bill's drafters take an indirect approach, as is typical, relying on wordplay, deception, and manipulation.

The tricks applied by the drafters: criminalisation of 'controlling and coercive behaviour'

Previously, polygraph tests in England were reserved for serious offenses, typically applied when individuals were released from prison on licence.

To expand polygraph use as a monitoring tool, the drafters included 'controlling and coercive behaviour', and other forms of 'abuse' under the Serious Offenses Act. These serious offense laws include provisions for polygraph testing. Traditionally, serious offenses are handled in Crown Court under separate legislation unrelated to 'abuse,' so there was no practical necessity for this.

A path to polygraphing innocent people:

adding 'abusive'/'harmful' behaviour to the list of Serious Crimes

However, inserting abuse-related behaviours into the Serious Offences Act opens the door to applying rigorous methods, which were previously reserved for individuals convicted of serious crimes. These methods can now be applied broadly, including to individuals with no criminal record or even those who have not faced any formal accusations.

The fact that these methods are not currently applied in this manner (as authorities and the public would simply not accept it) is irrelevant; what matters is obtaining legal permission to do so—securing legislative approval to develop this approach over time.

Polygraphs are addressed in Section 76 of the act.

Section 76 DAA: Polygraph conditions for offenders released on licence

(3) In subsection (3) (a), for 'for a term of twelve months or more'

Section 76 (3) implies that polygraph testing will be limited in scope, applying only to individuals with sentences exceeding twelve months.

However, this is misleading—a deliberate distraction aimed at diverting attention.

Rhetoric and wordplay as a cover for the programme of thought monitoring

A vast array of documents, guidelines, instructions, and circulars are being issued in connection with the Bill. One such guideline, published on the government website on August 17, 2020, provides insight into these broader intentions.
(https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-factsheets/mandatory-polygraph-tests-factsheet).

Policy paper

Mandatory polygraph tests factsheet

Updated 17 August 2020

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What are we going to do?

We will commence a three-year pilot of mandatory polygraph examinations on domestic abuse perpetrators released on licence identified as being at high risk of causing serious harm. A three-year pilot will provide sufficient time to build up the necessary numbers of released offenders to conduct a robust evaluation.

Which Offenders will be subject to testing?

Testing will be imposed on those offenders who are:

- aged 18 years and over.
- assessed as very high or high risk of serious harm using nationally accredited risk assessment tools.
- convicted of one or more of the following offences:
  - murder
  - a specified violent offence, or breach of a restraining order where the offence involved domestic abuse
  - controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship
  - breach of a domestic abuse protection order
- the offender is sentenced to a term of custody of 12 months or more and released on licence.

The text states that a three-year pilot program for mandatory polygraph testing is being initiated for those convicted of domestic abuse and deemed high risk. They mention that within this period, they aim to gather a large enough sample of individuals to collect substantial data.

This is misleading, as we've already highlighted that 'abuse' and 'serious offenses' do not intersect in any meaningful way. This wordplay serves only as a pretext to launch the program.

Up to this point, there seems little to critique. Yet the author's sense that something deeper, a hidden agenda or trick, might be present compelled further investigation.

So, let's proceed.

Below is the specified list of individuals who will be subject to polygraph testing:

Which Offenders will be subject to testing?

Testing will be imposed on those offenders who are:

- *aged 18 years and over.*
- *assessed as very high or high risk of serious harm using nationally accredited risk assessmant tools.*
- *convicted of one or more of the following offences:*
  - *murder*
  - *a specified violent offence, or breach of a restraining order where the offence involved domestic abuse*

- *controlling or coercive behavious in an intimate relationship*
- *breach of a domestic abuse protection order **
- *the offender is sentenced to a term of custody of 12 months or more and released on licence*

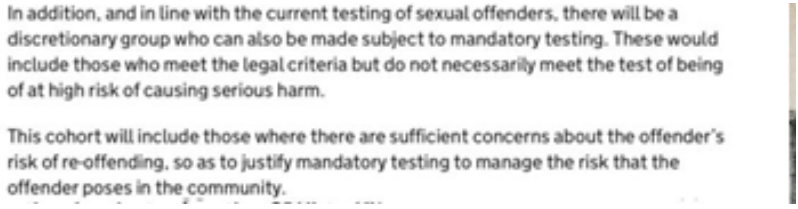
* It should be noted that a Domestic Abuse Protection Order is issued to individuals who are, from a legal standpoint, innocent. It is imposed on those who have not been accused of any unlawful actions. If they had committed a crime, they would face criminal punishment rather than restrictions. Thus, we are dealing with innocent individuals whose 'guilt' lies in allegedly violating certain restrictions.

As in can be seen, the list of 'crimes' strategically begins with severe offenses like murder. This is a familiar tactic: the drafters rely on readers being struck by the initial examples and perhaps missing the items further down the list.

As we already know, accusations of controlling or coercive behaviour can be made against almost anyone. Ironically, the more a 'victim' denies feeling controlled or coerced, the worse it appears for the 'perpetrator'—supposedly a sign of the victim's intimidation.

For the first time, the polygraph test is to be applied to people who are not suspected of having committed a crime

Yet the foundation for establishing a system to control a person's thoughts—not to mitigate the risk of reoffending, but targeting the innocent, those not accused of any crime—is embedded within the ambiguous phrasing that follows.


In addition, and in line with the current testing of sexual offenders, there will be a discretionary group who can also be made subject to mandatory testing. These would include those who meet the legal criteria but do not necessarily meet the test of being of at high risk of causing serious harm.

This cohort will include those where there are sufficient concerns about the offender's risk of re-offending, so as to justify mandatory testing to manage the risk that the offender poses in the community.

'In addition, and in line with the current testing of sexual offenders, there will be a discretional

group who can be made subject to mandatory testing. These would include those who meet the legal criteria but do not necessary meet the test of being at high risk of causing serious harm. The cohort will include those where there are sufficient concerns about the offender's risk of re-offending, so as to justify mandatory testing to manage the risk that the offender poses in the community'

The above text indicates that certain individuals, beyond those classified as high risk, can be subject to mandatory polygraph testing. This suggests that decisions to impose testing could be applied at the discretion of authorities to virtually anyone.

The wording in the final paragraph implies that, from now on, any individual could be compelled to undergo a polygraph test, where they would effectively disclose everything on their mind.

This text was almost certainly not drafted by police, who would likely avoid such *convoluted language* and are not primarily invested in organizing this type of surveillance. In the author's view, these phrases appear crafted by the bill's drafters themselves.

Summing Up.

Previously, polygraph testing in the UK was mainly reserved for monitoring high-risk sex offenders after their release on license, helping probation officers manage compliance with release conditions. With the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, polygraph testing has expanded to include high-risk domestic abuse offenders.

The supplementary guidance for DAA notes that a 'discretionary group' can also be required to undergo polygraph testing. This includes individuals who may not meet the high-risk criteria.

The discretionary nature of this clause could indeed allow for polygraph testing on individuals who have not been convicted, are not classified as high-risk, and are not suspected of violating any laws. Instead, testing could be based solely on suspicions of having committed one of the forms of 'abuse'—behaviours which are not clearly defined or expressly prohibited.

In simple terms, Section 76 introduces elements of a system of total control by providing a legal basis for monitoring not only actions but also thoughts and emotions. Testing applies not just to serious offenders but also to those under Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs)—people who have not been accused of any crime. This creates a precedent for surveilling innocent individuals based on assumed risks rather than proven actions.

The law shifts focus from criminal acts to perceived intentions and motivations, allowing authorities to treat personal beliefs, emotions, and thoughts as potential threats. This framework could pressure innocent people into self-censorship, fearing how their words or even private thoughts might be interpreted.

In effect, these mechanisms lay the groundwork for controlling individuals' inner lives, expanding the reach of authority into the realm of thought itself.

This is practically a declaration of 'thought crime'. People will fear not only being open with others, including family members, but even with themselves

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Another attempt to destabilise the legal system through the creation of loopholes is made in the following article.

Section 70 DAA2021

The new offense of 'strangulation or suffocation' — *an old offence of* bodily harm*, now without the need for evidence*

Section 70 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduces a new provision, Section 75A, to the Serious Crime Act 2015, criminalizing any

act that impairs a person's ability to breathe.

S. 70 Strangulation or Suffocation

(1) In Part 5 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (protection of children and others), after Section 75 insert:

'Strangulation or suffocation

75A Strangulation or suffocation

(1) A person ('A') commits an offence if:

(a) A intentionally strangles another person ('B'), or

(b) A does any other act to B that—

(i) affects B's ability to breathe, and

(ii) constitutes battery of B.

But for what purpose are these cases specifically addressed by the new Act? Wasn't the act of strangulation or suffocation already criminalized by UK laws? Was the justice system so flawed or inadequate that it allowed individuals committing such acts to go unpunished?

Not at all. British law has consistently addressed such offenses with severity. For instance, the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (Section 21) not only prescribes life imprisonment for these crimes but also mandates harsh prison conditions, including physical labour, for convicted offenders.

S. 21 Offences Against the Person Act 1861

Attempting to choke, etc., in order to commit any indictable offence.

'Whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, attempt to choke, suffocate, or strangle any other person, or shall by any means calculated to choke, suffocate, or strangle, attempt to render any other person insensible, unconscious, or incapable of resistance, with intent in any of such cases thereby to enable himself or any other person to commit, or with intent in any of such cases thereby to assist any other person in committing, any indictable offence, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof shall be liable to be kept in penal servitude for life'.

Today, similar offenses typically fall under 'Actual Bodily Harm' (ABH) or 'Common Assault'.

The drafters of the Domestic Abuse Act may argue that they intended

to address less severe offenses with minimal health consequences; however, these situations were already covered under 'Common Assault' provisions.

Further erosion of the legal system:

the spread of legal chaos from civil/family justice to criminal law

The author suggests that the re-criminalisation of the already criminalised act of 'strangulation or suffocation' under the Serious Crime Act, framed as an aspect of 'abuse,' reflects a deliberate strategy to undermine the legal system, particularly criminal law.

This tactic aligns with a broader, malign agenda by the architects of the so-called 'New Order' to:

1. First create chaos within family law, with the intent to later expand it to other areas of law, such as criminal law
2. Undermine and dilute the legal system (or in other words, *blur the boundaries between legal fields),* using ambiguous unclear laws to destabilize distinctions between areas of law. This approach makes the system more susceptible to control and manipulation by gradually erasing the clear limits that previously defined separate areas of legal practice.
3. Use this provision as an intimidation tool, as it now permits punishment without requiring evidence, victim testimony (under the pretext that they may be coerced), or cross-examination.

By lowering the burden of proof and criminalizing ambiguous acts without clear evidence, fundamental justice principles are eroded, increasing the risk of wrongful convictions and destabilizing the legal system.

The adoption of this new provision, which criminalizes strangulation even in the absence of visible evidence, enables prosecution with limited proof, heightening the likelihood of a guilty verdict.

This provision simplifies the prosecution process and reduces the burden of proof, increasing the risk of miscarriages of justice.

In the context of 'domestic abuse' legislation, this approach is justified by a shift from proving guilt to 'protecting the alleged victim' and

implementing preventative measures, thereby limiting the potential for acquittal.

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To support this point, the author would like to remind readers that, for several years now, judges in family court proceedings have been compelled to rule on allegations of physical violence, such as rape.

The policy in this area is steered by higher courts and Parliament, with the media promoting a clear agenda: judges are expected to recognise such allegations as factual. If a family court judge declines to find that an alleged rape occurred, they are subjected to public criticism, intended as a lesson for other judges. Their opinion is dismissed as 'out-dated'. [21]

It's surprising that no one in the country has noticed the risks inherent in this approach. What if the "victim" of such alleged rape or 'abuse,' armed with a favourable ruling from family court, then presents it in criminal court—only for the criminal court to find that no such act occurred?

The re-criminalisation of the already criminalised act of 'strangulation or suffocation' under the Serious Crime Act, framed as an element of 'abuse,' despite it already being criminalised, seems aimed at destabilising the legal framework, especially within criminal law.

This move reflects a strategy to extend legal cchaos beyond family law and into other areas. By making it possible to punish without clear evidence or direct testimony, this provision lowers the burden of proof, opening the door to easier convictions and limiting opportunities for defence.

In the context of domestic abuse, this approach prioritises 'protection' over fair trial principles, fostering a system where ambiguity and intimidation shape outcomes, increasing the risk of injustice.

[21] Even this term demonstrates how rhetoric is increasingly displacing law in the British legal system. After all, a ruling cannot be "outdated"; it can only be lawful or unlawful.

This continues the **policy adopted by Parliament and higher courts, aimed at pressuring judges to rule on cases of violence (such as rape) within family proceedings**. If a judge issues an unfavourable ruling, they are subjected to public ostracism through media and discussions in Parliament. This approach risks triggering uncontrollable developments; for example, those who have obtained positive rulings (issued by family court judges without investigation or prosecution) may then take these rulings to criminal court, which could find that no such incident occurred. In effect, the judicial system begins to devour itself.

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TRANSFORMATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM INTO A PUNITIVE:

Further expansion of extrajudicial repression practices

Section 34 DAA 2021

Work towards the total abolition of the legal role of the respondent/defendant:

The malicious transfer of the troublesome S. 45, from the FLA 1996 to the DAA 2021

The ideal British court as envisioned by the DAA's drafters:

a place for imposing punishment on a person,
without notice to the other party

without witnesses participation
without evidence of harm
without determination of wrongdoing
without allegations of committing acts prohibited by law

The game being played by the architects of the draft law can be described as one of thinly veiled deception. Their aim is on the surface, despite attempts to hide it behind confusion, verbosity and wordplay.

And that **aim is to turn the judicial system into a punitive mechanism, where sentences are no longer preceded by procedures designed to prevent undeserved punishment, but are simply imposed.** So that a person has no opportunity to challenge unproven charges. Judges are deprived of the right to acquit. Such procedures are often referred to as 'extrajudicial punishment'.

The groundwork for such a system appears to have been laid long ago, gradually accustoming people to these practices—naturally, under the noble guise of 'protecting victims'.

When the author first encountered signs of this system in practice, she assumed it was an error. But by 2014, this had already become established practice, if not routine, at least in certain areas of law.

The Domestic Abuse Act continues this trend, providing documentary evidence of its advancement.

In the following, the author provides evidence that preparations for the realisation of the goals of the transformation of the judicial process into a criminal process have been under way for a long time:

Let's look at the following example:

The text of the Bill includes a provision copied verbatim from Section 45 of the Family Law Act 1996 (FLA 1996). The only change is the substitution of the word 'respondent' with 'P.'

Below is Section 45 from the Family Law Act 1996, on which Section 34 of the Domestic Abuse Bill (DAB) was based:

S 45 FLA Ex parte orders.

(1) The court may, in any case where it considers that it is just and convenient to do

so, make an occupation order or a non-molestation order even though the respondent has not been given such notice of the proceedings as would otherwise be required by rules of court.

(3) If the court makes an order by virtue of subsection (1) it must afford the respondent an opportunity to make representations relating to the order as soon as just and convenient at a full hearing.

As it could be seen, Section 45 of the FLA 1996 allows, in exceptional situations, for Non-Molestation Orders to be imposed without notifying the person affected. This applies to so-called Emergency Orders, which are issued following a hearing without the participation or notification of the second party.

This provision of the 1996 Act is a notoriously controversial one. There have been many injustices caused by the confusing language of Section 45 of the FLA 1996. It has led to numerous scandals, wrongful prosecutions, confusion and chaos.

Below is Section 34 of the Domestic Abuse Bill (DAB)

34 Making of orders without notice

(1)A court may, in any case where it is just and convenient to do so, make a domestic abuse protection order against a person ('P') even though P has not been given such notice of the proceedings as would otherwise be required by rules of court.

(4)If a court makes an order against a person by virtue of subsection (1), it must give the person an opportunity to make representations about the order—

(a)as soon as just and convenient, and

(b)at a hearing of which notice has been given to all the parties in accordance with rules of court

As can be seen, in drafting this provision, the authors overlooked the issues stemming from the vague wording of Section 45 of the Family Law Act 1996.

Not only did they replicate this problematic language, but they compounded the issue by replacing 'respondent'—a role in judicial proceedings that implies active participation and equal rights within the

process—with the ambiguous term 'P'.

The degrading impact of S 45 FLA 1996 on the justice system

As seen, Section 45 of the 1996 Act permits, in exceptional circumstances (as specified within the Act), an ex-parte hearing without notifying the other party, referred to as the 'respondent'—still a person with rights, not a faceless 'P'. Furthermore, any orders issued following such hearings are designated as *temporary* or *provisional*.

However, there is another aspect that strongly suggests a potentially malicious intent on the part of the Bill's drafters.

Section 45 of the 1996 Act specifies that if a court decides to hold a hearing without notifying the respondent, with an *interim order* issued (*temporary intermediate order*), then it must hold a new hearing with the respondent's participation as soon as just and convenient. At this full hearing both parties (*inter-party*) discuss the final terms of what will become the final order. The date of this hearing (within 14 days) must be indicated on the interim order.

When the author, having directly encountered the injustice and arbitrariness resulting from the misuse of the ambiguous language in S. 45 FLA 1996, decided to analyse the notorious clause logically and structurally, she arrived at a straightforward conclusion. She found that the poorly expressed idea embedded in this section was as follows: A temporary order issued under Section 45 of the Family Law Act 1996 should be seen as a kind of modified form of *notice of the hearing*, which, unlike a standard *notice*, imposes specific obligations on the respondent for an interim period of up to 15 days. Seen from this perspective, everything else becomes clear, straightforward, and immune to manipulation by malicious actors.[22]

[22] The author was astonished to discover that no one had previously articulated this interpretation. She shared her findings with judges with whom she had struggled to find common ground, and, it must be said, they were also quite surprised. They had never looked at Section 45 from this perspective before, and all signs indicated that they realised they had been mistaken. However, it was too late to officially acknowledge this, as the case had since set a precedent affecting thousands of others.

The history of Section 45's application reveals the unfortunate consequences of its vague language, demonstrating a consistent pattern of misuse.

It has long been acknowledged that Section 45 of the 1996 Act was poorly drafted, leading to significant problems and confusion (which the author details further below). Although this has not been officially stated, it was evident to all that the lack of clarity created opportunities for the law's misuse by malicious actors, driving family law and human rights in Britain into a downward spiral.

Why does the author mention human rights? Because the core of restraining orders lies in imposing restrictions and prohibitions on a person's rights and freedoms. These legal instruments are often described as "protective measures." However, we should not be sidetracked by the rhetoric but focus on the essence. Such orders (in this case, Non-Molestation Orders) are fundamentally about prohibitions imposed on a person's rights and the punishment that follows any breach of these prohibitions.

How could it happen that such a legal instrument, seemingly harmless, imposing certain restrictions for a maximum of 15 days while awaiting a hearing, could cause such harm to someone's rights? Could such damage really be done in just 15 days? After all, in 15 days, presumably, the matter would be clarified in the presence of both parties, and any harm would be prevented.

Indeed, this provision might not have had such a degrading effect on justice if judges adhered to all the required conditions.

However, in the absence of oversight on the one hand and direct pressure on the other - from false victims, their solicitors and barristers, rights advocacy groups, the media, senior judges, and even members of Parliament - judges started issuing endless such orders, ignoring all legal norms.

So, over time:

1. *Emergency orders*, which were initially intended to be issued only in

exceptional circumstances, have become commonplace and routine; they have started to replace final orders

2. *Temporary* orders became *indefinite*.

3. *Intermediate* orders gradually evolved into *final* orders.

4. Family Judges, lacking oversight and appeals, ceased drafting orders themselves and merely signed drafts (drafts of the order) presented by the applicant's lawyers.

This marked the beginning of a new, unprecedented sector in the history of legal services: lawyers, knowing that judges are under pressure to 'protect the victim', began skilfully crafting ambiguously worded texts. They would phrase drafts in a way that *allowed such orders to later be used for purposes the judge did not initially foresee.*

For example, ostensibly to prevent 'conflict situations', they requested a prohibition on initiating civil cases by the respondent against their client. Subtly, they added the phrase 'criminal cases' next to 'civil cases'.

Under pressure and lacking oversight, the judge would sign the order. The lawyers later used this as an *alleged prohibition against reporting their client's crimes to the police.* Confused, frightened, and lacking basic legal knowledge, respondents naively believed such injunction was worded by judge. Meanwhile, the actual offenders—clients of these lawyers—remained unpunished, as did the lawyers themselves.

Thus, it could be said that British solicitors and barristers have developed a new, particularly perverse form of the old offence of 'intimidating a victim or witness to a crime,' using the police as enforcers.

5. Instead of specifying a return date for the next hearing on the *interim* order, judges started adding the following line: *'If the respondent wishes to amend or discharge this order, they may do so by notifying the court 48 hours in advance'.*

The author, who personally experienced these issues, couldn't comprehend how it was possible that, until now, no one had pointed out that the final line in the text fundamentally undermines the entire judicial process.

The phrase, included on an order issued during a hearing without

notice to the respondent, effectively shifts their position from that of an equal participant in the legal process to the humiliating position *of a beggar*. By attempting to 'amend' the unjust order, the individual tacitly acknowledges a final order that, legally, does not actually exist. They are forced into a degrading position, begging for their rights—rights that are inherently theirs. The author's stance was clear: *'It is the court's duty to explain the reasons for the restrictions and their legal basis to me, with both parties present and following legal procedure. Only then will I consider my response based on that understanding.*'

Additional evidence of malice on the part of the drafters of the DAA

The author's upcoming point is crucial in demonstrating the presence of *mens rea* (or malicious intent) in the actions of the DAA's drafters. This indicates that the ambiguous language in certain 'delicate' provisions was not due to negligence but was intentionally crafted to serve a specific agenda. Interestingly, it is precisely those poorly worded provisions that contain hidden "traps".

As we have already demonstrated, Article 34 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 replicates Article 45 of the Family Law Act 1996 almost word for word, despite the latter having become a source of confusion, injustice, and unlawfulness.

Many innocent individuals were unlawfully convicted for violating orders that legally did not exist, as the date for a hearing with both parties present (*interparty full hearing*) was not scheduled at all, merely for expedience.

Even without final orders in place, the police frequently arrested people for allegedly breaching temporary orders (which appeared final in form), even when their terms had expired six months prior. After a night in a police cell, called a 'suite,' these terrified, bewildered individuals were dragged to the magistrates for punishment.

Some magistrates had the sense to recognise that these were illegitimate orders, while others did not. They and justice clerks

reasonably assumed that these were legitimate orders, as they bore the court seal and the signatures of senior judges. All of this led to total chaos.

The confusion reached such a level that the magistrates, through the Magistrates' Association, requested clarification from senior Family Division judges of the High Court of Justice.

> *It's worth noting that in Britain, magistrates - often without formal legal training - sometimes have a stronger innate sense of justice and fairness than professional judges in wigs. When they suddenly found themselves inundated with cases of people being brought before the courts on the basis of orders that appeared to be of dubious legality, they sought clarification as to which orders should be considered lawful.*

Such guidance (the details of which the author provides below) was created and circulated, becoming known across the country.

Knowing full well that the implementation of this clause (s.45 FLA 1996) in its present form would lead to injustice and wrongful convictions, the drafters of the Bill not only reproduced the flawed wording, but made it worse by replacing 'respondent' with 'P', who, as we have come to understand, has essentially no role in the judicial process. There is little doubt that this was done deliberately.

It would be wrong to suggest that there are no honest and legally competent judges within the English judiciary. Many have actively sought to prevent the malicious or improper application of Section 45.

In recent years, multiple guides, instructions, and High Court rulings have clarified that the wording of Section 45 was flawed.

The drafters of the Bill were undoubtedly aware of this and familiar with these texts. In particular, they would have known about the 2014 and 2017 guidance issued by Sir James Munby, President of the Family Division of the High Court of England and Wales, in response to magistrates' requests (Practice Guidance: Duration of Ex-Parte (Without Notice) Orders).

These guidelines specified all the elements necessary for an *ex-parte order* to be considered lawful and enforceable.

The guidance indicated that any order lacking these elements or issued improperly should be dismissed, and individuals detained for violating such orders should be released.

In the author's view, the importance of such guidance from the President of the Family Division of the High Court of England and Wales has been underestimated. It implied an acknowledgment by the justice system that not all court orders should be deemed lawful—some are, in fact, illegal and should be disregarded despite bearing a court seal and judge's signature. This also signifies that family court judges have become lax, with little oversight.

This situation revealed another peculiarity of British law: many court orders are unlawful, even though they bear an official court seal.

It turned out that it was easier to instruct judges to treat as unlawful non-molestation orders that did not comply with the Family Division's guidelines than it was to get judges to follow the law and procedure.[23]

Numerous rulings by High Court judges over recent years clarified the intended meaning behind S.45. These judgments act as law. However, the Bill's drafters ignored these rulings entirely.

The fact that the drafters ignored all guidelines, instructions, and precedents, simply copying the flawed language of Article 45 while eliminating the role of the 'respondent', points to an intent to permanently transform the justice system into a punitive mechanism. It subtly accustoms the public to extrajudicial repression becoming the norm. For this purpose, core elements of justice are gradually being stripped away and replaced. The fundamental right of an individual

[23] *Although it is evident that judges in family courts, particularly in relation to restraining orders, have become lax due to lack of accountability, their situation is hardly enviable. They are constantly under pressure, fearing accusations of failing to 'provide protection to the victim's safety" and are required to address criminal cases such as rape and strangulation, among other issues unimaginable to judges on the continent.*

named as a ‘respondent’ to participate in legal proceedings is one such critical element.

Initiating a process to eliminate the essence of the trial:

the malicious replacement of the role of the respondent/ defendant with that of an incomprehensible 'P', who

- can no longer play an active role in the process, i.e.
- prove his innocence and
- to defend his legitimate interests.

The participants in a court hearing are the two opposing parties and the judge who decides which of the two is right. The name of each party reflects their role in the process: a *respondent* is a person who responds to the matter presented by the applicant, and a *defendant* is a person who responds to the accuser's allegations of wrongdoing.

The DAA 2021 begins the process of replacing the role of the second party with a certain 'P'. The ‘P’ was put into circulation about ten years ago through various bodies, including the police, in order to confuse everyone as to what exactly the ‘P’ meant and what is his role. P - perpetrator? P - person?

The author has done her own research. The conclusions she came to are sufficient to demonstrate the malice of the drafters of the bill and will be shared with readers in the near future.

By introducing 'P', they intend to destroy the very essence of the judicial process: to turn the court into a place where punishment is imposed on someone without any debate, evidence or opportunity to prove one's innocence.

(To be continued)

Further analysis of the remaining sections of the Act will

be presented in the author's forthcoming book

Part 4

WHY THE UK
WAS CHOSEN AS THE SITE FOR A GLOBAL INHUMAN EXPERIMENT?

'Homo Rightless',

'Simulacrum of the Legal System',

'Legal Weapon of Mass Destruction'

New Concepts for a New Reality

The lack of terminology to describe the new reality being created by British MPs

In attempting to describe the new reality taking shape in the UK in the field of human rights, the author faced an unexpected challenge: a lack of suitable terminology to capture certain aspects of these processes.

She then came up with an explanation **- how could there be such a terminology when the processes that she identified and analysed, the processes that have unfolded within the British legal system over the last 20-30 years, had never happened before in the history of humanity?**

For instance, never before in human history has there existed a system that provided no legislative guarantees of any rights whatsoever, where every single right, without exception, could be subjected to prohibitions and restrictions. Even in ancient times, even under slavery—an extreme example of legal powerlessness—the laws granted individuals certain basic rights, even if limited solely to the right to life. Yet, even those systems that did not guarantee slaves the right to life ensured that free citizens within the same jurisdictions enjoyed various rights.

In the United Kingdom, however, a legal regime is being established where no member of society, regardless of their social status, is guaranteed any rights at all. From a legal perspective, one could argue that Britain is being thrown back into prehistoric times.

> *Please note, we are not discussing the practical exercise of human rights here; we are focusing solely on the legal perspective.*
>
> *It is clear that, despite the formal absence of a guaranteed right to life in the United Kingdom, taking a person's life as easily as in ancient times is not possible. However, this is because murder is a criminally punishable act, not because the right to life is guaranteed by the state. Since 2021, the state has ceased to guarantee any rights to its citizens.*
>
> *In the United Kingdom, due to its unique historical development and the*

absence of a constitutional framework for human rights protection, the state did not formally guarantee basic rights until 1998[24]*, when it was compelled to adopt an external document. However, even without formally guaranteeing rights, the state, through legislation and court rulings, had never previously permitted restrictions on «any rights». This has only recently happened for the first time.*

Thus, the United Kingdom stands as the only place on Earth where the state does not guarantee an individual's right to life. *It should be clarified, however, that while the taking of human life is undoubtedly (at least for the time being) punishable under criminal law as a prohibited act, there is no document that guarantees the right to life as a fundamental human right, i.e. such a right is abolished by the present law. In fact, under the DAA 2024, people can now be subjected to all kinds of prohibitions and restrictions that are not limited in any way.*

This challenge led the author to the task of coming up with, or coining, new terminology. This challenge led the author to the need to invent or, more appropriately, to *coin* new terminology to describe the essence of these processes. These processes had no definition because no one before the author had identified and described them. After all, every term has been created by someone. The creation of terms is the result of a need for them.

Although English is unquestionably a highly developed language, it does not offer a term to define the legal status of a person with no rights guaranteed by the State. Yet we know that the existence of rights depends on the state's guarantee. Without such a guarantee, the concept of 'having rights' holds no real value. Therefore, she proposed the term **'*Rightless Human*'—a person none of whose rights are guaranteed by the state through its legal system.**

[24] The United Kingdom explained its delay in providing constitutional guarantees for human rights by referring to the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Bill of Rights of 1689. It was asserted that Britain was one of the first countries to address this matter. However, in practical terms, this offered little benefit. An individual who believed their rights had been violated was unlikely to rely on these ancient documents.

And how can we define a legal system that, while maintaining the external features of a legal framework, including its structures, suddenly ceases to fulfill its role in guaranteeing individual rights? For a system that retains the outward appearance of a legal framework yet no longer performs its essential function, an appropriate term that captures this essence is **"*Simulacrum'* of a Legal System".**

The transformation of a healthy legal system into a mere 'simulacrum' is explored further in a separate article. The author has also prepared an in-depth study in an upcoming book, in which she examines each stage of this transformation. In this way, citizens and legal professionals in other countries may be able to investigate whether similar trends are emerging in their own systems.

'Legal Weapon of Mass Destruction': This term refers to a new type of restraining order, such as the Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO) introduced under the DAA 2021. The DAPO could be seen as the first universally applicable restraining order, able to be imposed on anyone, including entirely innocent individuals who have never been suspected of any wrongdoing or faced complaints of any kind.

With this extensive reach, a DAPO could enable total control over those affected, imposing restrictions on all rights, including fundamental ones. Individuals might be separated from their families, fitted with tracking devices, prevented from accessing employment, and even subjected to polygraph tests to monitor their thoughts.

The DAPO represents a marked shift from Non-Molestation Orders (under the FLA 1996), Protection from Harassment Orders (under the PHA 1997), and the multitude of other legal instruments that British lawmakers have devised to restrict individual rights. This particular legal tool is highly refined, allowing for extensive control over a vast number of individuals, potentially even reaching millions each year. In fact, Members of Parliament estimate that, in England and Wales alone, up to 2.3 million people might be designated as victims annually, indicating a corresponding number of supposed perpetrators, approximately 3

million across the country.

Unlike Non-Molestation Orders or Protection from Harassment Orders, a DAPO requires no evidence of harm nor any victim statement. Such a statement is encouraged only if directed against the 'perpetrator'. On the other hand, if a victim attempts to clarify that they have not suffered harm, the accused's position may worsen under the presumption that they have 'coerced' the victim.

The challenge in finding suitable terminology also arises from the fact that the processes and concepts she describes were not formed through open discussions, debates, or scientific research.

The processes we are discussing were not planned within a framework of transparent discourse. Presumably, they were conceived by certain individuals operating within obscure, non-institutional structures. Their goals remain hidden, making it the precise task of the researcher-analyst to uncover them.

Furthermore, the development of these processes has been accompanied by powerful distraction tactics aimed at diverting public attention from their core mechanisms. Any attempt to describe or critique these processes is met with such a toxic atmosphere that it effectively prevents calling things by their proper names. It's similar to a common debate tactic: drowning out the opposing side with shouts or insults, stifling meaningful discussion from the outset.

Unlike many conspiracy theorists who speculate about who might be behind the unusual phenomena appearing in people's social lives in recent years, we are not focused on identifying the individuals controlling these processes. Instead, our emphasis is on analysing the nature of the processes themselves. Our goal is to systematically describe the observable processes and their dynamics to understand their logic and purpose, and to share this knowledge with the public.

This will help people gain a clear, systemic understanding of the processes they are exposed to. It will also encourage them to critically evaluate harmful phenomena they may encounter, rather than simply accepting them at face value.

People should not assume that these processes or situations—those that evoke a bitter sense of injustice—are natural and unchangeable. Instead, they should actively question and analyse what is happening.

The author's efforts to identify and analyse systemic flaws and manipulation of rights and freedoms in the UK legal system:

Remarkably, the author, a foreigner with no connections in Britain, was the first to explore the nature and origins of new developments in the British legal system.

The author has every reason to believe she has become something of a pioneer in examining processes within this area of law. No one before her had attempted a thorough, systematic analysis of these processes, even though they have been evident for two to three decades. Over this period, they have increasingly caused significant harm to the British public, further eroding a system built by generations of the nation's brightest minds. Yet, despite this, no one has made a serious effort to study them in depth.

This is evident in the behaviour of the system through its representatives—judges, police officers, clerks, and others. They showed unmistakable signs of disorientation and confusion, unable to provide coherent answers to the author's questions as she sought to understand the legality of the actions taken against her—or even a basic degree of common sense in actions that were causing her harm.

The author phrased her questions in a way that left little room for dispute, making it clear she had a point. The system's representatives couldn't outright dismiss her claims and ended up in a state of confusion. Each in their respective roles suddenly realised that what they had been doing all along—what they'd come to see as routine and assumed was perfectly in order—was, in fact, entirely against the law. Admitting this was out of the question, so they tried every possible way to dodge it,

sidestepping direct answers at every turn, like navigating through a maze.

The behaviour of the system's representatives led the author to realise that no one before her had ever raised such questions. If these questions had been asked before, surely the system would have had prepared responses—wouldn't it? Alternatively, they might have taken measures to prevent the more glaring instances of blatant injustice.

In this way, the author reached a new, deeper understanding of the tragic, systemic situation within British law.

For years, various ill-intentioned individuals have knowingly and cunningly exploited the legal system to harm innocent people, causing them pain and suffering. The true perversity of these schemes lies in the fact that they achieved this by manipulating or outright deceiving its representatives—judges, magistrates, police officers, and clerks. These officials, entrusted by the public with the authority to uphold order and prevent harm—and funded by taxpayers—have dutifully followed the instructions of malicious individuals with little resistance. Meanwhile, citizens themselves have allowed such unlawful actions to go unchecked for years.

Moreover, none of them have attempted to understand what has been happening in a systematic or structured way. Instead, when faced with injustice, deliberate harm, and clear provocation, people tended to respond emotionally to these malicious acts. This reaction only played into the hands of the wrongdoers and ultimately worsened their own situation.

For a long time, the author couldn't understand the behaviour of Britons who were victims of such blatant misuse of the system.

But then she realized that, in essence, the behaviour she exhibited—behaviour that was unexpected by the wrongdoers because it didn't align with their standards—was typical of the culture of the nation to which she belongs. This culture has remained consistent throughout history, whether under the name USSR or Russia.

This distinctive behaviour of their people reflects an irresistible need to seek truth and justice, an intolerance of injustice, and a determination

to get to the heart of things rather than settle for superficial explanations. This hard-won understanding, in turn, opens the eyes of other suffering people to the true nature of things.

These qualities are so deeply embedded in her culture that some view it as a kind of mission.

More broadly, this historical mission is expressed in uncovering the hidden, malicious plans of dark forces working against ordinary people around the world, systematically documenting these plans, and exposing them so that people can resist oppression and stand up for their rights.

Why the author was the first to expose systemic errors in the British legal system, which others had overlooked or avoided?

It must be said that the author's undeniable contribution in producing a structured analysis of processes within a specific area of British law arose from a unique combination of circumstances. It bears mentioning that over the past two or three decades, chaos in this area had escalated to the point where no one could tell what was lawful and what was not.

These particular factors all converged in her case.

Circumstance number 1

Firstly, the author found herself directly entangled in the case, with each major development centring on her.

The initial issue arose from a scheme devised by malicious individuals to exploit the confusion within a specific area of the legal system with the intent of causing harm to the author.

This area of law proved highly vulnerable to abuse and manipulation, making it easy to harm innocent people with impunity. Legal actions here were frequently mixed with illegal ones, allowing the unlawful to hide behind the lawful. It was saturated with an overwhelming amount of rhetoric, far beyond what one would encounter in other areas of law.

An impenetrable wall—built from rhetoric, hypocrisy, legal abuses,

and a lack of oversight—prevented any meaningful attempts to achieve true justice. Over time, this wall gradually shielded the area from outside scrutiny, making it impossible to see what was really going on within, even though everything appeared normal on the surface.

In recent years, the development of this area has taken such an inexplicable turn. Various pathways provided by British law to restore justice—such as the right to appeal, judicial reviews, and other mechanisms—exist in theory. However, they have somehow become inapplicable in practice for resolving issues.

A scheme devised by malicious individuals and passed on to certain acquaintances of the author to cause her harm pulled her directly into the heart of legal chaos in this area. Had this unexpected situation not arisen, she might have continued to believe in the British legal system's high standards, trusting that its safeguards were robust enough to ultimately prevent injustice and that no other system in the world protected citizens' rights as effectively as the British one.

Circumstance number 2

Secondly, although she faced constant intimidation and unlawful persecution, it wasn't to the same degree that a Briton in her position might have endured.

Had she been British, the system would likely have crushed her for daring to resist this kind of injustice. Not being a British national, and having no deep ties to the country, spared her from the worst of it.

She also felt a steady, if invisible, support from her own country, whereas Britons often feel that their country has turned its back on them, leaving them helpless and defenceless.

Circumstance number 3

Thirdly, she possessed the necessary knowledge, skills, and logical thinking—qualities that, for a long time, and perhaps intentionally, seem to have ceased being cultivated in Britons.

To stand up against injustice and effectively expose it, one must have

the right knowledge, including the ability to distinguish between what is fair and unfair, and what is legal versus illegal.

Those Britons who still possess such qualities tend to be older and are unlikely to find themselves in the sort of situation described in point 1, and therefore may not fully understand how the system truly operates in practice today.

Furthermore, throughout the entire case, malicious individuals continued to make every effort to provoke her emotionally, as they typically do with Britons. Staying composed and avoiding such traps requires a particular set of qualities and resilience that not everyone possesses.

Many Britons, when faced with such circumstances, feel the weight of extreme injustice, the humiliation, the confusion, and the powerlessness to prove anything. They simply break down—something these wrongdoers rely on.

They were unfamiliar with the author's behaviour and misinterpreted it. Rather than stepping back and dropping the matter, they continued to escalate the pressure, leaving behind more and more undeniable evidence of their malicious intent and of the system's inability to respond effectively to abuse.

***

Some of the statements above may provoke irony, mockery, or disbelief. However, the fact remains: the author was the first to leave the British judicial system in a state of confusion and helplessness. She achieved this by formulating questions that the system's representatives could neither answer then, nor can they answer now, leaving them squirming helplessly. Her interactions with the system—as represented by judges, police, and other justice officials—have been meticulously documented and will be published.

For instance, for several years, one of the central London courts has refused to clarify not only what it actually ordered, but whether it made any lawful order at all in her case. Meanwhile, the police remain unable

to explain many of their actions.

If anyone believes it's easy to bring a legal system to such a state of helplessness, they are welcome to provide a comparable example from the history of world law. It is doubtful that there has ever been a case where, for years, a court has refused to clarify the content of an order it issued, while not outright denying that it had issued something.

While judicial errors or evasions do happen, such prolonged refusal to acknowledge or clarify a court order without direct denial seems unprecedented. This suggests that the author has a profound understanding of these issues and can discuss them with authority, based on her own experience and knowledge.

The fact remains that the author, by feeling her way through the situation and navigating almost blindly—through trial and error, with no example to follow—eventually managed to identify certain sensitive points that others had overlooked.

In the course of her experience, she uncovered a deeper, more systemic issue.

Her experience could be seen as a test to which she subjected the justice system. How robust is the system to deal with malicious use? How effective is it in defending the rights of the innocent against the evil-minded individuals? The conclusion she came to at the end of her journey is that the British system is in deep crisis.

The very fact that the court refuses to confirm the validity of a document that bears its seal and the specific restrictions it contains speaks to the deep crisis of justice in the UK. Yet that same document, unverified by those who signed it, is used by malicious people to encourage police to take action against an innocent person. This leads to arrests and criminal charges. If this is not evidence of a profound dysfunction in the English legal system, then what is?

> *The very fact that a court document such as an injunction exists 'in limbo' (it both exists and does not exist) is a sign of the utter chaos in the area: on the one hand, the court does not deny its existence, but at the same time refuses to confirm*

its validity or the specific restrictions imposed on the defendant. At the same time, representatives of the applicant (so-called 'victims of abuse') carry it around police stations and force police officers to interpret its ambiguous provisions in a way that suits their client (what they paid for). For example, they insist that the judge has prohibited the respondent from reporting their client's crimes to the police. They imply that the injunction is 'necessary to protect their client from 'abuse' (reporting the crime to the police is considered abuse/domestic violence/harassment!!!) Obviously the judge had no intention of restricting the respondent's right to seek help from the police; the injunctions were obtained by fraud and abuse of the law. But what is remarkable is that these people behave with a sense of impunity: they were well aware that everyone is afraid of being blamed for 'failure to protect victim of abuse'.

This is not just a singular error but a symptom of broader chaos in the legal framework concerning abuse, 'victim protection', and restraining orders. Processes in this area of law have caused immense pain, tearing families apart, harming children, driving individuals to despair—even to the point of suicide—and eroding the very fabric of society. While these shifts may appear subtle, they are in fact seismic changes.

It's worth noting that, while many countries are experiencing changes that weaken their legal systems and make citizens feel less protected, the United Kingdom has moved far ahead on this path, surpassing other nations in the extent of its legal deterioration.

This is neither a metaphor nor an exaggeration—these are facts. Just look at the laws passed by the British Parliament. No other parliament in the world would even consider discussing, let alone passing, some of the laws that have already been enacted here.

The reasons why the author, despite being a foreigner with no connection to Britain or its legal system, was able to expose the system's failure in the face of malicious abuse are as follows:

1. The author became the target of a scheme where malicious individuals took

advantage of legal ambiguity in a vulnerable area of law. This area, wrapped in rhetoric and lacking proper oversight, allows unlawful actions to be hidden within legal procedures, creating serious barriers to justice.

2. The author had a unique combination of knowledge, skills, abilities, and logical thinking—qualities that seem to be cultivated less frequently in recent years, perhaps as a reflection of changes in the education system.

Unlike many Britons, who may struggle under the emotional strain of dealing with such a system, her resilience helped her endure. This resilience led her opponents to push their actions even further, leaving evidence of their own intentions and exposing the system's failure to prevent legal abuse.

3. As a non-British national, the author avoided the full impact of suppression that a British national might have faced when challenging injustice. Her position gave her quiet but steady support from her own country, whereas Britons, by contrast, often feel abandoned and helpless in the face of a system that fails to protect them.

These unique circumstances allowed the author to identify and document the system's weaknesses, which might otherwise have stayed hidden.

She was able to gather evidence showing the system's complete inability to defend itself—represented by its officials, such as judges, police, and legal workers—from those who exploit it. The wrongdoers, remaining beyond reach, use the hands of these officials to harm innocent people while shielding themselves from accountability.

A list of some of the striking phenomena that set the United Kingdom apart from the rest of the world in the area of law

The author wishes to list several striking phenomena that set Britain apart from the rest of the world in the legal field.

1. The phenomena occurring in the UK justice system include such extreme problems as, for example, a total disregard for due process and proceeding rules.

In other countries, even minor failures to follow these rules would result in cases being dismissed from the outset. British courts are also

required to follow these rules, but in certain areas of law, they are disregarded entirely.

2. The British legislative body unanimously passes laws that openly contradict constitutional principles and fundamental human rights. For instance, consider the provisions of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and the laws on coercive and controlling behaviour.

3. The British Parliament does not seem concerned with public discontent when passing laws that effectively lay the groundwork for a system of totalitarian control. Parliaments in other countries would not even consider discussing such laws, often limiting their stance to media rhetoric to align with prevailing trends.

Considering the above, a logical question arises: why is this happening specifically in the United Kingdom and not elsewhere?

It's difficult to believe that the 'traps' embedded within the DAA 2021, the systematic procedural violations, and other factors shifting the judicial system towards a purely punitive role are not systemic. This suggests a deliberate plan—but to what end?

Why are these elements of a rights-oppressive system, reminiscent of totalitarian regimes, being implemented specifically in the UK? Although troubling trends are emerging elsewhere, especially in other common law countries, the UK stands out.

Observing what's happening in Britain, one can't help but feel that, quietly and gradually, someone is laying the groundwork for a chilling dictatorship in this country. On the surface, it seems as if nothing unusual is going on, yet processes that undermine the very foundations of the legal system are at work. It's rather like wood being eaten away from the inside by bacteria—it may look sound, but it no longer is.

What would be the purpose of dismantling the legal system and establishing a regime of total control over the British people? Why would anyone want to condition them to live in a state of constant fear and anxiety?

So, why the UK?

The author spent considerable time reflecting on this question, exploring various possibilities.

Ultimately, after piecing together countless facts, she reached a probable conclusion. If we entertain the notion that certain conspiracy theories might contain a grain of truth—specifically, that powerful shadow forces are working towards global totalitarian control—then why not consider that these very forces might be driving the processes unfolding within the UK's legal system? After all, establishing total control would mean keeping people in a constant state of fear. And that, it seems, is precisely what's happening in the UK.

Could it be that certain shadowy global forces are using the British legal system as a testing ground to perfect their strategies and methods? By experimenting with ways of eroding the legal system and social controls in Britain, they could refine strategies that might later be exported to other common law countries like the US, Canada, and Australia, and eventually to Western Europe and beyond

Once we entertain this possibility, the bigger picture starts to make sense, as though the pieces of a puzzle are falling into place.

The first attempt in human history: subjugating populations to repressive regimes without their knowledge

Creating a gap between reality and its perception:
while the media gives people the illusion that their rights are constantly increasing, members of parliament are being employed to legalize prohibitions on their use.

Before delving into the factors that might explain why Britain could have been chosen as a testing ground for developing mechanisms of total control over people, it's important to step back and establish some assumptions.

Let's assume, purely hypothetically, that conspiracy theorists are correct in claiming that certain global financial entities are behind many of the inexplicable and irrational events unfolding worldwide in recent years.

These entities, having amassed vast resources through global investments, would naturally be interested in preserving and expanding their assets. To ensure this, they would require total control over countries and populations. Moreover, they would need a stable environment to minimise the risk of losing power due to potential public discontent, revolutions, or uprisings.

Such long-term stability could only be maintained if people, living under a totalitarian regime, remained unaware of their truly oppressed condition. It would also be essential for this nation to be portrayed in a specific way to the rest of the world, so that widespread access to information does not jeopardise the project**.**

A disconnect between objective reality and people's perception of it would be essential. This situation would be somewhat akin to individuals in mental institutions. They may not fully realise their lack of freedom or other fundamental rights. As a result, they come to perceive their surroundings as normal or acceptable, despite the severe limitations imposed on them.

With this assumption in mind, let us attempt to answer the following questions: How might it be arranged so that people, living in what is effectively a totalitarian regime, remain unaware of their true circumstances, especially with widespread access to information? How could they be led to believe they enjoy extensive rights within a democratic system if, in reality, this is not the case? And how could an illusion of contentment with their legal position be created, reinforcing the belief that the system genuinely safeguards their rights? (This hypothetical scenario of a totalitarian regime does not imply forced labour or other classic hallmarks of authoritarianism. Here, we focus solely on the legal sphere: the possession of rights as evidenced by the ability to exercise them).

We know that simply 'having many rights' is of little value without a legal system that ensures their implementation through specific mechanisms. This suggests that weakening the legal system will be a top priority to achieve the goal of total control by creating conditions that make it impossible for individuals to exercise their rights

Double strategies: Giving the population the illusion of ever-increasing freedoms (perceived rights, not real ones) while weakening the guarantees of the legal system (in the name of preventing abuse and protecting victims).

Diluting mechanisms that safeguard rights and eroding responses to violations of rights

After considering which approach would be most logical, we conclude that achieving total control over people without their awareness would require three processes to run simultaneously:

1. First, there must be a focus on convincing people that they are continually gaining more rights.
2. Second, the gradual weakening of the legal system, particularly its ability to guarantee these rights, must take place. This is achieved by eroding protective mechanisms designed to respond to rights violations.
3. Third, a cover operation would be necessary to ensure that these changes within the system remain hidden, all under the guise of progress and advancing rights.

The legal system would need to be subtly undermined from within. It should appear genuine and robust, while in reality, it no longer has the capacity to protect human rights. This can be accomplished by gradually dismantling protective mechanisms that prevent human rights abuses. Even those whose actions will be instrumental in weakening these

mechanisms—judges, lawyers, clerks, prosecutors—must not understand the ultimate goal of the process.

Meanwhile, the public must remain convinced that they are continually gaining additional rights.

The phrase 'human rights' should be repeated so often that its actual meaning fades, leaving only the belief in 'possessing' rights firmly embedded in people's minds. People need to be assured that they live in a free, democratic society—since any doubts about this could lead to discontent and resistance.

They should also believe that dictatorships are confined to other countries. The idea of such a regime arising within their own system should seem impossible, as their society, with its fundamental principles, is supposedly built to prevent this from the outset.

The idea of such a regime emerging within their own system should seem unthinkable, as their society, grounded in fundamental principles, is supposedly designed to prevent this from the outset.

Implementing a large-scale deception of this nature is no small feat, especially in a society with widespread literacy and access to information.

Such a process requires a meticulously planned, gradual approach. Both the public and system representatives would need to acclimatise to the new order, so that no one perceives it as manipulation and the changes appear as natural development.

The author suggests that never before has history seen an attempt to build an oppressive system by gradually stripping rights and quietly weakening the legal system, all while keeping the public unaware.

Historically, periods of rights restriction in various countries—whether due to power concentrated in the hands of a dictator or a genuine national emergency—have always been imposed openly, rather than covertly. As a result, people recognised their reduced legal status,

which often led to resistance and instability, threatening the security of those in power.

From ancient times, laws announcing new orders were conveyed to the public as widely as possible. Laws and decrees were carved into stone pillars or tablets and placed in public squares, and heralds would announce them in town squares for all to hear. Later, such laws were published in newspapers and broadcast through the media. This ensured people knew the laws and accepted the new order. **Never in history has a new repressive system been implemented in secret from those it seeks to subjugate to oppressions.**

Keeping people unaware as their rights are quietly stripped away to place them under complete control is entirely new and untested.

It is clear that implementing such an idea would require a carefully crafted theoretical model, which has yet to be fully developed and trialled.

Covert methods of suppressing rights are rare, if they have been used at all—and are particularly challenging to impose in societies with high literacy rates and broad access to information.

Testing the theoretical model within a single jurisdiction

while the rhetoric is being vigorously propagated around the world in preparation for changes in national legislation

Let's assume a theoretical model for gradually undermining the legal system has already been developed. Funds have been allocated, specialists brought in, and the finer details of the plan quietly polished—or perhaps an old, dusty blueprint, with long-established principles, has simply been revived and adapted to modern needs.

How might such a plan be carried out, especially on a global scale?

It's an almost impossible and highly risky endeavour, particularly given the need for complete secrecy.

Maintaining confidentiality of the objective is crucial. Even if a large number of parliamentary members across the globe were turned into mere puppets, the risks would remain substantial. Absolute secrecy is nearly impossible—someone is bound to make a misstep, which could unravel the entire scheme from the start. Coordinating every move without disruption would be a challenge, and achieving smooth changes without causing chaos would be nearly unmanageable.

Thus, the model would first need to be trialled within a single, controlled system, only gradually extending it to a global scale.

Running this model in a contained, manageable setting would help keep its true purpose under wraps, with only a very select few in on the actual goals behind the plan.

By trialling it within a cooperative system, it's quite feasible to keep awareness of the plan's real aims confined to a very select few. Ideally, just one individual—such as the prime minister—would be in the know, kept 'on the hook' with the leverage of compromising information. In this position, they could ensure compliance within parliament and coordinate across other governmental sectors, including the police, judiciary, education, healthcare, and public housing.

An alternative way might be to target a member of Parliament, 'hook' them, and guide them through key ministerial positions until they eventually assume the role of Prime Minister.

This would establish an ideal overseer on the ground who would carry the project forward until the necessary legislative measures were secured in Parliament. To be more specific, these legislative measures are designed to pave the way for the setup of a system of absolute control and, potentially, a future dictatorship.

A perverse and cynical scheme in which the Prime Minister personally directs the country's transition from a society of free men governed by the rule of law to a rights-denying, freedom-stifling, totalitarian regime, keeping the ultimate goals secret even

from '*Right Honourable Friends*' while exploiting their ignorance....The author does not find the right words to define it, and invites readers to help themselves in this regard. And yet, such a scheme is entirely feasible; there's nothing inherently unachievable about it. (The author wishes to clarify that this is purely hypothetical and not a reflection on any real-world situation).

To be clear, the goal isn't to openly declare the establishment of an oppressive regime but to implement it in practice. People would be continually reassured that they live in a lawful state with ever-expanding rights, while dictatorships are framed as something that exists only abroad (for this purpose, a selection of countries could be highlighted, with people repeatedly told they are governed by dictators).

Once this theoretical model is refined within a single system, it could be introduced gradually in other countries, presenting the experimental nation as a beacon of progress and innovation.

While one country tests the model under dedicated oversight, other nations' parliaments and legal systems could also be subtly influenced, preparing them for similar transitions.

International initiatives could be launched, with conventions and declarations signed—all under the **noble banner of protection**.

This approach could encourage parliaments and legal systems to adopt these broader ideals at an accelerated pace.

The necessary rhetoric should be maintained on an international level, subtly shaping public perceptions of norms and behaviours. Traditions, habits, and customs could be gently influenced. For instance, if the future vision favours a certain type of individual—one detached from country, tradition, and inclined towards uniformity—then appropriate trends could be promoted.

This could encompass a shift in fashion—plain, uniform, and shapeless clothing, in black and grey tones, with silhouettes that contrast sharply with styles of the past. Instead of concealing flaws, this clothing would accentuate them—creating a vision of formless, androgynous

individuals in deliberately simplified interiors. School curricula could be streamlined under various pretexts, aiming to shape public perception and raise a generation that views the past as 'out-dated' or even 'regressive'. Reasoned discussion is replaced by repetitive phrases that lack real meaning but reflect the prescribed trends. A generation raised in this manner can gradually be introduced into parliaments, slowly replacing more experienced members over time.

However, what's less feasible is rapidly overhauling laws and constitutions that safeguard core legal principles (which would need to be quietly modified over time).

What features should an ideal system for legal experiments have

The next logical question arises: which legal system globally would be the most suitable for such an experiment?

First, the criteria for such a system need to be defined.

What qualities should an ideal system possess to effectively test these strategies aimed at subtly undermining the structure?

1. Ideally, the system should hold a reputation as a model inherently above suspicion—a pillar of incorruptibility and fairness. It should be perceived as a bastion of democracy and trusted as a foundation of integrity worldwide.

2. Outwardly, it should maintain visible signs of conservatism, respect for tradition, and continuity, which serve as a façade for any underlying manoeuvring.

3. The system should be free from rigid constitutional constraints, allowing for changes to be introduced through lower-level mechanisms, such as court rulings or parliamentary adjustments, rather than requiring extensive reforms.

4. Flexibility is key: the system should offer multiple legal avenues for resolving a given issue, creating the illusion that individuals have a range of options to seek redress, as though this diversity is designed to provide citizens with greater access to justice.

5. The human element, shaped by historical factors, is expected to be less sensitive to certain personal restrictions and more accepting of limitations. While collective rights—such as the right to assemble—might be strongly defended, personal restrictions, such as limitations on movement or behavioural controls, are anticipated to be regarded as more adaptable. Measures like restraining orders, for instance, are likely to be seen as protective rather than punitive, due to their established place within the legal tradition.

The power of the myth:
'The British system open to manipulation? Impossible!'

The author finds the criteria outlined in the previous passage to be quite logical and reasonable. One might doubt whether such a system could actually exist, as the criteria themselves may even appear contradictory.

However, the author dares to suggest that such a system does indeed exist—and that system is the legal framework of the United Kingdom. It fully meets the criteria outlined above, making it uniquely suited for testing methods to establish a rights-repressive regime.

The author expects this conclusion to be met with scepticism and perhaps even distrust. Certain counterarguments immediately spring to mind: *"Manipulating the British system? Impossible! The British legal system is surely the last one anyone would suspect of being vulnerable to manipulation. Renowned for its stability, fairness, and continuity, it is widely regarded as a model of the rule of law and judicial independence. Globally, it stands as a bastion of democracy, trusted as a foundation of integrity and esteemed as a pioneer of common law principles that have shaped numerous legal systems worldwide.*

The British Parliament is also recognised globally as one of the oldest and most respected democratic institutions, symbolising stability, tradition, and fair governance. With its sense of preservation of traditions, conservative values, and time-honoured ceremonies, it serves as a role model for parliaments everywhere. It's difficult to imagine mere puppets occupying seats in the esteemed halls of the House of Lords and the

House of Commons.

And true, Britain has no written constitution, yet with judges and barristers of Britain's calibre, it hardly requires one. Their reputation rests on extensive legal knowledge, strict adherence to standards, and the capacity to render sound, impartial decisions. British judges, known for their strong legal culture and integrity, are trusted to act without arbitrariness—unlike some judicial systems where a written constitution is deemed essential to prevent abuses by less competent or less independent judges".

These reactions illustrate the instinctive response to the suggestion that Britain might serve as a testing ground for manipulations. This highlights **the power of reputation, whether deserved or not, as a façade behind which even the most inhumane experiments could unfold**.

Below, the author sets out various reasons why the United Kingdom may have been chosen as the ideal environment for such an ambitious experiment.

Why the British system is more likely than others to accept elements of a regime that violates human rights.

The author begins by emphasising the distinctive qualities that make the British system uniquely suited to legal experimentation conducted under conditions of secrecy regarding its true objectives. These characteristics set it apart from other systems, positioning it as an ideal candidate for exploring subtle shifts in governance and control mechanisms.

1. The influence of supranational forces: The City of London is home to globalised finance

As a global financial centre, the UK is home to a concentration of international financial power and institutions. If there are indeed forces wielding vast financial influence, it's fair to assume they'd be rooted in the City of London.

(Later in the text, the author will explore this issue in more detail.).

2. **The Parliament is not subject to any kind of control or accountability**

In the UK, Parliament has supreme power, which gives the government wide and unlimited scope to make changes to the law (known as *parliamentary sovereignty*). These changes can be designed to restrict certain rights and freedoms of the individuals. Without a codified constitution, there is no mechanism to prevent this.

A complete lack of accountability, a lack of *mechanism of checks and balances*, and the absence of a constitution that is supposed to be above parliament allows for all sorts of experiments.

These experiments are not possible in other systems, where the rigid constitutional norms do not allow experiments with human rights. But once the law is adopted and approved in the *common law motherland*, it can be replicated elsewhere, as has happened on many occasions..

3. **Judges can be influenced and even coerced into interpreting the law in a particular way by the formation of a related body of 'case law'** (judge-made law).

Britain has long been open to a flexible way of interpreting and applying laws. This approach allows for 'experiments' in restricting rights, as courts tend to rely on precedent, making it possible to adjust legal practices without hefty legislative barriers. Through pressure on the courts, public harassment through the media and parliament, judges can be forced to make decisions favourable to those interested in the new order. In the absence of a constitution, judges will simply have nothing to fall back on to defend human rights and freedoms against infridgement.

4. **A culture of blind trust in the legal system**

British people have traditionally placed strong trust in their legal system and government, meaning they're less likely to push back against

gradual restrictions on their rights or to question the measures being introduced. This cultural foundation makes it easier to test elements of control and rights-limiting policies.

5. **Absence of constitutional guarantees and systemic human rights protections**

The author doubts that anyone has ever noticed a rather intriguing fact, which may reveal much about attitudes towards human rights in this country: **Britain appears to be the only nation in the world without a single, unified national document specifically designed to protect human rights.**

Not only are human rights absent from a written constitution—since there isn't one—but there's also no overarching law systematically guaranteeing them. This sets Britain apart from the rest of the world.

The only such document is the Human Rights Act 1998, but its adoption was driven by necessity rather than internal initiative. This act was introduced to align British legislation with the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), which Britain signed back in 1951. Until then, anyone who felt their rights had been violated had to appeal to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg—a costly and lengthy process.

In comparison, citizens' rights were formally enshrined in Russia's 1918 constitution and in Italy's 1948 constitution, not to mention France's Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, the first systematic declaration of the rights of man and citizen.

Britain's reluctance to establish a similar framework is puzzling, especially given that the absence of a constitution does not prevent a country from legally guaranteeing human rights. Nations without constitutions, like New Zealand, have enacted various national laws that systematically protect rights. Even Saudi Arabia, which also lacks a formal constitution, has laws guaranteeing certain human rights, albeit with religious constraints.

In Britain, however, human rights are protected through a patchwork

of case law, historical documents (such as Magna Carta, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights), and international obligations from which it had no reason to evade.

Although Britain was one of the last nations to formally enshrine human rights in law (as a necessary measure), it has long held a reputation for protecting rights exceptionally well, rooted in a long-standing tradition.

Historical documents like Magna Carta (1215), the Habeas Corpus Act (1679), and the Bill of Rights (1689) are often cited to support this view. While these played an important role in their day, and Britain was once truly a model for other nations, today this historical legacy does little to counter the erosion of rights or the rise of potential state control.

When unlawful restrictions, in violation of procedural rules, are imposed on an individual in a London court, they cannot rely on the Bill of Rights or Magna Carta to defend against injustice.

In Britain, the lack of a single, codified constitution means judges play a crucial role in preventing the development of a rights-restricted society. Without a stable constitutional framework to firmly uphold individual rights, British law relies heavily on judicial discretion within the common law system. This allows judges to interpret rights based on precedent rather than constitutional principles, placing them at the forefront of either safeguarding or limiting personal freedoms.

However, judges today may not always demonstrate the same level of independence, wisdom, and integrity as in the past, making the British system particularly vulnerable.

Without a constitution to firmly secure these rights, judges may be more susceptible to outside influences—from the media, advocacy groups, or even MPs—often leading to a gradual erosion of rights protections. This openness to influence puts the British legal system at risk of drifting toward rights-restricting trends, setting it apart from other nations and positioning it as a potential testing ground.

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There's an inherent contradiction. On one hand, the absence of a unified document is ostensibly explained by Britain's traditional, evolutionary approach to law, where fundamental principles and precedents develop gradually rather than being codified in a single document. Yet, on the other hand, laws are introduced to legalise unrestricted limitations on human rights, framed as a form of progress. These two ideas are mutually exclusive. The contradiction remains: is Britain's system progressive, or is it conservative?

6. **The flexible nature of the British system makes it vulnerable to manipulation: it can adapt its practice to the needs of the moment**

(Here, the author provides a brief overview, intending to offer a more detailed description, including a comparative table, in a separate article.)

The flexibility of the British legal system presents both advantages and drawbacks.

On one hand, it allows for judicial adjustments and interpretations, which works well when judges are knowledgeable, wise, and discerning.

However, this flexibility also makes the system more vulnerable to manipulation than more rigid legal frameworks. It's evident that finding a system as adaptable as the British one—and therefore ideal for experimentation—would be difficult.

1. Adaptability at Lower Levels

In a system without strict constitutional boundaries, changes can be introduced in smaller steps, such as through court decisions (judge-made law) or minor parliamentary adjustments, rather than by rewriting fundamental laws. In this way, new norms can be subtly woven into the legal framework without drawing attention to a shift in constitutional principles.

2. Incremental Change

This flexibility enables the gradual introduction of new rules and restrictions, allowing people to grow accustomed to these changes over

time. Small adjustments in legislation or court rulings are easier for the public to accept and are less likely to provoke major opposition.

3. Public Perception of Stability

As laws and core rules remain formally unchanged, people may continue to believe in the system's stability and reliability, trusting that their fundamental protections remain intact.

This allows controls or restrictions to be introduced without raising alarms that basic rights are being eroded.

4. Judicial and Legislative Independence

With this approach, courts and parliament can introduce practices that gradually become integrated into how the public views law and order. It also allows for different interpretations across cases, helping new rules to blend in without obvious changes to the overall structure.

This framework could facilitate a controlled, gradual transformation in public expectations and tolerance for restrictive measures, all while preserving the outward appearance of a stable and unchanging system.

7. **The historical roots of the non-resistance of the British people to the restriction of their rights and freedoms**

Historical Roots and Openness to Manipulation

(Here, the author provides a brief overview, with plans for a more detailed exploration in a separate article).

The author asserts that **the British people appear to be less sensitive to infringements on their rights than Europeans or Russians**.

By subtly manipulating parts of the legal system, it could be feasible to establish a system of total control—something far more challenging to implement in other countries, even those with legal traditions influenced by Britain. (It should be noted, however, that this would only be possible if done covertly, not openly. The open imposition of totalitarian elements would undoubtedly provoke resistance). Put simply, they may be more susceptible to being misled than others.

This differing sensitivity to personal rights stems from a historical

divergence in how rights and restrictions are understood and perceived across legal systems. While the British are highly attuned to unjust punishment or public rights, such as the right to assembly, as citizens in other nations are, they may not instinctively react to restrictions on personal freedoms, especially if these restrictions seem minor ('What's the fuss about? Why should I care?').

The British public—long accustomed to trusting their legal system and the figure of the judge—may not immediately perceive recent changes in the law and judicial behaviour as systemic threats to their rights and freedoms. Put simply, the British people can be deceived by those who wish to manipulate their rights and freedoms with an ease that is not possible in other nations. If the parliamentary committee that votes for a particular law is made up of a particular type of person, they can easily betray the trust of the people.

This long-standing acceptance of flexible interpretations by judges makes them more likely to gradually lose their rights as the law is quietly reinterpreted over time. As a result, the British system is particularly susceptible to gradually accepting limitations on personal freedoms.

A somewhat passive attitude towards rights violations is readily apparent and easily exploitable:

1. Acceptance of Restraining Orders: The British tend not to resist as the government introduces a continuous stream of new restraining orders. These orders have now become so numerous that even police and judges find them challenging to keep up with.
2. Lack of Scrutiny: The British rarely question specific personal restrictions placed on them or seek clarity about their scope. The author has observed this firsthand, as similar questions are rarely, if ever, raised.
3. Tolerance of Complex Legislation: The British appear to accept the passage of increasingly complex laws that intrude upon their rights, such as the criminalisation of coercive and controlling behaviour.

It is true that the malicious intentions of the creators of abusive laws are somewhat hidden under the pretext of 'preventing abuse', and they do not openly state that their aim is to establish total control over people.

Still, an analysis of the provisions of the DAB raises many questions. For the author, a quick glance at the provisions was sufficient to reveal the malice of the drafters. The draft law has been on the website of the Parliament for quite a long time. But the British people did not sound the alarm, lawyers did not set up rights groups, the judiciary did not demand clarification from the government. Such behaviour is what distinguishes the people of this country from others (or is it because the British people are aware of their powerlessness to influence a government that completely ignores their interests?)

This tolerance, born out of historical norms and a cultural inclination to trust the legal system, positions the British public as particularly vulnerable to a gradual shift towards a rights-restricted society.

Such behaviour by citizens can be attractive to malicious individuals who stand behind legislators, individuals who pursue supranational rather than national interests.

The author gives the following example to illustrate a difference in behaviour demonstrated by British and Russians towards the attempts to interfere with their rights:

In 2019, the Russian parliament Duma, under pressure from activist groups, brought a certain bill up for discussion (kind of "domestic violence bill"). It contained only a minuscule fraction of the rights restrictions found in British laws. The government wisely put this document up for public debate, and the comments made by citizens, lawyers and legal professional on the matter are still available on the Duma's website. Tens of thousands of citizens have voiced their opinions, all of which are in the public domain. Once people had had their say about the attempt to change the law and violate their rights under the guise of 'prevention' by introducing a new type of restraining order similar to the UK's non-molestation orders, the issue died down. The government realised that further promotion of these measures would cause revolutionary unrest.

The Russian public has asked: why is it necessary to blur legal boundaries in order to punish those who commit unlawful acts in the family? 'Violence,' they argue, 'is always violence, wherever it occurs - at home, in the office or on

the street. There are enough laws to punish the perpetrators and prevent it.'

The upsurge of public activity by Russian citizens in defending their rights and their justice system contrasts sharply with the utter passivity of British people in the face of whatever experiments the individuals sitting in Westminster palace impose on them. This underlines the different attitudes to protecting one's rights between the two nations. It reflects many historical and cultural factors. *It should be noted that the actions of a group of members of the Russian parliament were only a pathetic attempt to legislate a practice similar to that in the UK in 1996 (FLA 1996 and then PHA 1997). The author believes that it was from that time that the erosion and gradual chaos of British law began, which was eventually formalised by the DAA.* ***The Russian people sensed the hidden dangers and nipped these attempts in the bud****. Despite the fact that the actions in the Russian parliament were preceded by media rhetoric and images of hapless 'victims' similar to those broadcast by the British media.*

This example shows that it is in the tradition of Russian citizens to make the government respect their interests, while the British give up their fate and liberties to individuals who sit in the Palace on the Thames, who may be pursuing their own interests rather than the nation's.

8. Opportunity to capitalise on reputation for stability, fairness and global influence

The United Kingdom's legal system has historically held a reputation for stability, fairness, and continuity, often regarded as a model of the rule of law and judicial independence. It is also respected for its commitment to tradition and precedent (the doctrine of 'stare decisis'), fostering a sense of reliability and conservatism in legal practice.

Globally, it stands as both a pillar of democratic values and a pioneer of common law principles that have shaped numerous legal systems around the world.

9. The preservation of the symbols of history and traditions as

a cover-up for the most monstrous liberal experiments

The upholding of tradition and ancient ceremonies - with symbols such as the crown, majestic palaces and time-honoured rituals upheld in both the judiciary and Parliament - gives the impression of stability and continuity.

It fosters a belief that, whatever may be happening outside, justice within the courts is being carried out just as it was in the 'good old days'.

Yet, these **cherished symbols can also serve as a cover for manipulation and unethical experiments behind the scenes**. While people's attention is captivated by the ceremonies and traditions associated with the judicial system, serious human rights abuses and blatant breaches of court process may be taking place.

It is akin to the situations when tourists admire the splendour of palaces, not realising that at the same time pickpockets are discreetly relieving them of their valuables.

Judges, often seen photographed in wigs and robes within grand libraries, may appear as wise thinkers and humanitarians. But, in reality, they may lack any genuine understanding of the fundamental principles of law and human rights, leaving people without even their most basic protections. Basic procedural rules may be disregarded entirely.

> *When the author speaks of procedural violations, she means issues such as failing to notify the other party in the case, denying the opposing party the right to attend the hearing, and refusing to explain to the individual subject to restrictions what those restrictions are and how long they will apply.*
>
> *The author can provide documented evidence of a case where a judge, upon entering the courtroom and seeing a group of solicitors and barristers accompanying one party and a lone litigant in person on the other, dismissed the litigant's statement as 'without merit' without even reviewing the case or reading the individual's submission.*
>
> *At the same time, photographs of this judge are widely published, posing before a library of antique books, wearing a grey horsehair wig, a purple robe, and buckled shoes.*
>
> *This highlights how misleading outward ceremonies can be, though*

admittedly, they are quite splendid.

This situation could prove advantageous to shadowy entities interested in experimenting with the weakening of the legal system: the focus on ceremony and the appearance of upholding tradition offers a perfect cover for such activities.

10. Historical and global ties:

The UK's historical relationships and alliances facilitate the international spread of these legal innovations.

11. Influence on common law countries:

The UK's legal system heavily influences other common law countries, such as the US, Canada, and Australia, making it a testing ground for practices that may later be exported. From there, these practices can spread further around the world, initially to Western countries and subsequently to others.

12. The potential influence of supranational structures on parliament

As the evidence suggests, the British Parliament passes laws unanimously that flagrantly contradict constitutional principles and fundamental human rights.

It has become evident that MPs are prepared to approve almost any legislation, provided it's attractively packaged and marketed effectively.

The inhuman nature of some of the draft laws is not an obstacle to their adoption by the members of parliament. This approach distinguishes it from foreign legislatures, even with similar traditions. In these bodies, issues such as criminalising abuse or coercive and controlling behaviour rarely progress beyond rhetoric.

But why is the British Parliament taking such an unusually bold stance? A stance that even parliaments in culturally similar countries are reluctant to emulate, despite the fact that their media are laying the groundwork for public acceptance of such laws.

The author suggests that this observation supports the notion that **Parliament is under the influence (if not outright control) of shadowy financial structures**. These entities, based in London and traditionally bound to Westminster, find it the only place where they can wield such power.

Let's imagine a scenario where these hidden structures, intent on pushing through laws favourable to them, manufacture a 'threat'. The existence of a threat is a necessary condition to justify the enactment of laws that would strengthen control and impose restrictions on rights.

An external, fabricated menace, like the oft-cited 'Russian threat', might serve temporarily. It might help to address some immediate issues or secure funding. However, to implement a long-term, comprehensive plan—to keep people in a state of tension for years and reshape the system around it, investing billions—a domestic threat is needed.

People themselves live on, unaware that they are all supposedly in danger, that a threat looms over them all.

With this imagined threat amplified by the media, these covert entities—either directly or using public funds—invest billions in combatting it. New ministries, organisations, and charities spring up to persuade everyone of this impending danger (for example, campaigns like 'recognising abuse', aimed at convincing people they are all victims). MPs and other vested parties welcome such activities, as they stand to benefit from them.

Ultimately, responding to supposed public demands to address this 'threat', Parliament passes the requisite legislation. MPs who knowingly took part in deceiving the public might step down, yet by then, society will have been altered precisely as these shadowy entities intended, cementing their absolute control. No one will be held to account for these transformations.

Behind the projected image of conservatism and continuity, with all its outward traditions and ceremonies preserved, people and positions in Parliament and government shift at a pace unlike anywhere else in the world, much like a deck of cards in the hands of tricksters.

13. The uniqueness of British parliamentary privilege:

a handy tool for spreading falsehoods across the globe

The British political system has several unique features, and one of the most notable is Parliamentary Privilege. This privilege allows Members of Parliament to make knowingly false or defamatory statements in the chamber without facing legal repercussions.

Such a provision can serve a range of purposes. It can be manipulated by hidden actors seeking to exploit British Parliament, the British army, or public funds for their own benefit. In recent years, oil has proven to be the most profitable resource. However, before proceeding with a plan to seize such resources, a noble reason for invasion must be fabricated, initially false, yet announced publicly. A prominent example is former Prime Minister Tony Blair, who used this privilege to claim that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMDs).

Blair faced no accountability for these false statements, setting a precedent for future prime ministers to follow. Subsequently, the threat of chemical weapons became a recurring narrative: David Cameron saw them in Syria, while Theresa May pointed to Russia.

In May's case, her use of the Russian word 'Novichok'—a term that sound 'very Russian', that would not have been familiar to her without prompting—raises questions. Since this term did not emerge from a police investigation or analysis, it suggests that she may have been influenced by external actors. The use of a term with strong Russian associations seems intended to initiate a campaign of dehumanising the country and its people, as preparation for a major action.

If we consider the possibility that certain shadowy groups, potentially aiming to profit from Russian resources through destabilisation, influenced Theresa May to use Parliamentary Privilege to misrepresent the situation, this could be viewed as an attempt to recreate the Iraq scenario. Seen in this light, the strategy begins to make sense.

However, another Iraq-style invasion by British forces would be

unthinkable, so there was an effort to use another proxy—the Ukrainian army—to weaken Russia and access its resources.

The entire sequence of events, beginning with the Prime Minister's unaccountable use of Parliamentary Privilege to disseminate questionable information, did not serve the national interests of the UK. **If it did not serve national interests, one might conclude it served supranational ones**.

If we imagine that the ongoing anti-Russian rhetoric coming from Westminster is initiated internally, it may appear obsessive or even paranoid. However, if we consider that this rhetoric is driven by interests that are not purely British, the picture becomes clearer and begins to make sense.

Notably, the British public, whom Parliament claims to represent, often displays little support for anti-Russian sentiments; in some cases, there is even sympathy for Russia. This disconnect between Parliament's narrative and public opinion suggests that the anti-Russian stance may be more influenced by external actors than by genuine public interest. And Parliament is used as a transmitter, rather than an independent body pursuing national interests

In sum, these points suggest that supranational forces, whose goals do not align with the British public's, may be utilising Parliamentary Privilege to advance expansionist objectives beyond Britain's borders.

14. Compliance with judicial procedure by judges is not monitored.

In the realm of issuing restraining orders, a troubling practice has emerged in which judicial actions are not effectively monitored.

What occurs behind the closed doors of Chambers remains unknown, including the types of restrictions imposed on individuals in their absence and the extent to which these processes comply with procedural rules.

Judges are, on one hand, under pressure from activist groups, higher courts, and members of Parliament to 'protect victims'. Yet, on the other hand, their actions often go largely unchecked.

In simple terms, this lack of oversight creates conditions in which judges may breach procedural rules and laws without scrutiny. Such gaps in monitoring allow dishonest lawyers to exploit the system and influence judicial decisions, often resulting in unfair outcomes. Without appropriate oversight, these practices can persist unchecked, undermining the fairness of the legal process.

Such practices would be entirely unacceptable in other countries.

If there are those aiming to impose unlawful restrictions on people and condition the public to accept such practices, a system like the British one is well-suited for this purpose.

15. Secrecy of court hearings.

In Britain, non-public hearings (in chambers) are traditionally more common than in continental European legal systems. The closed nature of chamber hearings in Britain creates a legal environment where changes and adjustments to legal procedures can be introduced with less public scrutiny.

In such a setting, experiments in judicial processes can be carried out more easily. This applies to procedural reforms as well as new legal standards. These changes are introduced without the immediate risk of public backlash or scandal.

Over time, this gradual process allows both judges and the public to become accustomed to new practices or legal norms. Such adaptation might not be possible in legal systems that are more openly transparent.

This incremental, less visible change can reshape the legal landscape without the immediate pressure of public criticism.

Gag Orders

While many countries restrict the publication of specific details in legal cases, Britain has gone further by extensively using gag orders, particularly 'super-injunctions'. These orders not only prevent the media from reporting case details but also prohibit revealing the very existence of the injunction itself.

In family law cases, especially when social services have removed children from their parents, these parents are legally barred from speaking to the press or raising public awareness about their situation. This raises concerns about transparency and justice.

Such measures effectively silence citizens who have experienced injustice.

16. The judicial training system's susceptibility to exploitation:

the possibility of raising a generation of judges who do not understand the foundations of law and justice and who can be used to establish total control over people

The UK's approach to training judges stands apart and, like various other elements of its legal framework, is susceptible to manipulation. This system could be leveraged to develop a cadre of judges who might unwittingly support the establishment of a regime marked by authoritarianism, rights oppression, and disregard for the rule of law.

While this contradicts the system's global image, it reflects a reality that can easily be proven, revealing that the reputation earned by previous generations now serves merely as a façade.

Achieving such an outcome—where a judge may unwittingly contribute to establishing a rights-repressive regime without fully grasping the nature of their actions—is quite feasible in the UK. In continental Europe, by contrast, this objective would face considerable systemic obstacles.

This difference arises, in part, from the famed 'flexibility' of the British legal system—a quality that, while it may sometimes be beneficial, can also be exploited to negative effect.

In the British system, it is entirely possible to cultivate a generation of judges, even those in the highest courts, who lack a firm understanding of the core concepts of law and struggle to distinguish civil law from criminal law.

Whilst implementing judicial decisions that foster an environment of total control,

fear, repression, doublethink, and the erosion of individuality, these judges may sincerely believe they are acting in the name of justice and the rule of law.

This outcome, challenging to achieve in other systems, is facilitated by the progressive simplification (and degradation) of legal training for solicitors and barristers. Such a method is infeasible in continental Europe, where the career paths of state representatives (judges and prosecutors) and private practitioners (lawyers) are separate from the outset.

In the UK, judges are appointed from among barristers and solicitors. Should this area of practice continue along the path of becoming a **catch-all** for those who have struggled to find a place in keeping with their original careers, it risks creating a pool of professionals vulnerable to manipulation. This could become precisely the source from which those seeking to exploit the system for malicious ends might recruit their operatives.

The process identified by the author is, in fact, underway. An increasing number of lawyers—both barristers and solicitors—are now entering the profession without following the traditional route of obtaining a law degree, as is customary in most countries (and was historically the case in Britain). Such a route would demonstrate an initial interest in law.

Britons are well aware that those who haven't managed to find work in their original field can still take the route of becoming a lawyer without a law degree. For this, fast-track programmes exist, such as the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL), the Solicitors Qualifying Examination (SQE), and the Bar Professional Training Course (BPTC). Notably, ongoing reforms are making this route progressively easier.

Numerous universities are offering the GDL, SQE, and BPTC, including remote or online options for those who did not succeed in their initial fields.

Consequently, a significant proportion of British lawyers may lack a robust grasp of key legal principles, including human rights, legal logic, causation, Roman law, and the historical evolution of legal systems, even

the British one. This simplified training produces professionals who can be more easily influenced or manipulated.

In the work of such judges, the absence of a deep understanding of legal principles is replaced by rhetoric aligned with prevailing trends.

They show no resistance when pressured to issue rulings on criminally punishable acts within the framework of family proceedings. It is unthinkable to imagine judges behaving this way just 20 years ago.

Lacking a strong grasp of basic legal principles, these individuals are more inclined to accept laws passed by MPs under pressure from powerful figures in the City of London. They are less likely to question the legality or fairness of such laws. This, in turn, makes it easier to enforce legislation that may erode basic rights and freedoms, with little critical thinking or ethical resistance to oppose it.

If vested interests continue to push a particular narrative and rhetoric, these judges will act in line with it.

> *And that is precisely what's happening. It would be hypocritical of us not to acknowledge it. Although certain areas of law in Britain are cloaked in secrecy and obscurity, much still comes to the surface, even in spite of criminal restrictions on sharing information.*

Over time, this entire process will become mired in hypocrisy, serving to cloak inhumane actions.

Use of judges to instil fear in the population under the slogan of 'protection of victims of abuse'

For example, under the trend labelled 'victim protection' (for a crime that isn't defined), such judges will impose all manner of punishments and controls on individuals designated as 'perpetrators'. This spreads fear and dread among the public.

In time, this trend could result in a judiciary and prosecutorial body that becomes a tool of authoritarian control. Lacking the knowledge or ethical foundation to oppose unconstitutional laws or human rights abuses, these professionals may unwittingly enforce policies that conflict with fundamental democratic values. In doing so, they could

inadvertently help pave the way for an oppressive state.

Misleading the public

evidence of professional degradation of the judiciary, disguised as the preservation of traditions and ceremonies and continuity with the legacy of brilliant jurists of the past

The trend described above carries numerous risks, both visible and concealed. For example, when judicial training declines to the extent that **even senior judges lack a solid grasp of the law, they nonetheless retain the image of successors to Britain's esteemed jurists of the past.**

The tradition of being photographed in robes, wigs, purple gowns, and shoes with pompoms helps to uphold an aura of stability, continuity, tradition, and conservatism. The library backdrop further adds a sense of dignity and grandeur to the profession, symbolising respect for legal heritage—though little of that heritage may persist in actual practice.

It is indeed a beautiful tradition, and we would all like to see it continue. However, it must be acknowledged that, given the current state of affairs, it plays a misleading role.

The impression is that this judge makes decisions with great thought, wisdom, and care, as if consulting old manuscripts is part of their process. In reality, however, such a judge may fail to observe basic procedural rules.

Yet the risks embedded in current trends in British law are not confined to Britain alone.

The preservation of symbols is part of the image that the British system projects to the world. It also creates an impression among foreign legal professionals, who might then consider making adjustments to their own systems, potentially worsening them under the belief that they are emulating a reputable model.

17. The British public does not perceive the restriction of personal rights as a punishment

This approach contrasts sharply with that of the author, who believed

that imposing restrictions on rights is a form of punishment and, therefore, must be guided by law and established procedure.

It was precisely this fundamental difference in perspective that led to the author's misunderstanding with the system.

As discussed earlier, Britons tend to be less concerned with their personal rights. Historically, the system's flexibility and complete trust in judges worked well in an environment where judges were wise, knowledgeable, and free from external pressure, with little risk of manipulation by malicious actors.

This British attitude towards personal rights has, in part, contributed to phenomena like the endless number of restraining orders and the chaos in their enforcement. These orders keep people in a state of irrational fear, yet the public does not resist or respond emotionally. The author, however, approached the issue rationally.

She viewed the imposition of restrictions on rights as a form of punishment. And if it was punishment, it should follow established procedures and laws. She would say, "I understand that some of my rights may be restricted, but this must be done according to the law and proper procedure". She would point to laws and procedural rules, requesting adjustments on that basis.

By the time the author encountered the system, chaos reigned, and the system could not demonstrate anything lawful. For example, she would ask, "Why do these orders include the names of people I don't know? Are they also victims of my supposed 'domestic violence' and have they asked the court for 'protection'?" The system, represented by the police and courts, would respond, "If you don't know these people, why does it matter to you?" She would reply, "What business is it of yours whom I communicate with or not? The law states that a person who feels they are a victim of domestic violence must file an applicaion in court, provide evidence, and then we all gather to discuss the matter in interparty full hearing. If the judge decides that person needs protection, the judge will issue an order specifically in their name to protect them. Since this person has never requested anything, either

remove their name or explain on what basis their name is included here'.

The author also questioned, "Why am I banned from visiting a city I've never been to and, therefore, could not have committed any wrongdoing in that area?" The system would answer, "If you've never been there, why does it matter?" To which she would respond, "It's none of your concern where I travel or don't travel. I want legal clarification on why I am restricted from certain places."

Because the author's approach was rational, system representatives could not logically respond and only evaded endlessly.

The author believes that Britons should be educated about their rights to enable them to resist unjust actions. They can no longer rely on judges and Parliament as they once did but must instead know their rights and view unlawful interference with those rights as a form of punishment.

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ORWELLIAN SOCIETY IN THE MAKING:

How a British writer foresaw and described a regime which would be legitimised in Britain by the DAA, many years later, in 2021

Elements of 'Orwellian society' are clearly recognisable in the provisions of the DAA 2021

When the author examined recent British laws through the lens of her practical experience, she couldn't shake the feeling that she'd seen it all before. It was like encountering something both new and strangely familiar, as if flipping through the pages of memory.

In the dry language of the Act's provisions, cloaked in seemingly protective wording, she saw the outline of a new society taking shape. Perhaps not immediately, but gradually over time. The legal framework for this has already been set—a foundation upon which something monstrous, yet unseen, could emerge.

Presented under the guise of 'victim protection' from an undefined 'crime' of abuse, the Act clearly lays the groundwork for a new kind of society. This society would entail such clearly recognisable elements as mass surveillance, total control—including thought control—strict censorship, and other features typical of a dystopian system.

As the author mulled over where she might have come across something like this before, it suddenly dawned on the author: 'This is Orwell! '1984"!'.

The term 'Orwellian' has been used often recently to describe unclear trends in Western society. Here, however, the author noticed clear parallels between Orwell's dystopian vision and current British legislation. It almost seemed as though Orwell had anticipated what might unfold and intended to warn people.

Has the author revealed the plans that are now coming to life?...

As she reflected further, other troubling coincidences came to mind. In recent years, 'Orwellian elements' have been increasingly used to describe strange and inexplicable events in the Western world, particularly in English-speaking countries. And now, Britain—unlike any other country, even those of similar culture—appears to be laying the foundation for such a regime through its laws. Many years ago, a British author had predicted the emergence of it.

Is this purely coincidence? Was it simply the author's talent for foresight, or did he know of certain plans and try to warn the public? Or maybe he saw elements that, given time, could grow into a regime like this, delayed only by various circumstances?

If so, it might explain the fanatical, almost paranoid rhetoric that has come from the British Parliament in recent years, coinciding with the passing of these laws and related documents. This rhetoric is full of accusations aimed at certain countries with independent positions, often labelled as dictatorships. Could this be a diversion? Curiously, many countries Britain labels 'dictatorial' or 'totalitarian' don't actually show these traits, whereas Britain, increasingly, does.

This brings to mind the saying, 'Stop thief!'—suggesting that those who accuse others may be trying to divert attention from their own actions or failings.

… or was the novel '1984' used as an inspiration for the DAA 2021?

Perhaps the author is mistaken in suggesting that George Orwell knew of some plans to create a society of total control in Britain.

It may, in fact, be the opposite—that over time, certain forces, with vast resources at their disposal, decided to invest in creating a regime of total control that, in essence, matched what was described in the book.

Yes, this society might not initially appear as bleak as the one depicted by Orwell, at least not on the surface in the early stages. Perhaps these

forces even used the book as a kind of guide in planning the establishment of total control.

Whatever the case, whether it was DAA 2021 or Orwell, Orwell or the DAA 2021, it hardly matters to us which came first. Which came first, the chicken or the egg? The parallels between these two works by British authors are striking.

> *The author, having hinted that the society envisioned by those reshaping British law might not look as bleak as Orwell's dystopia, began to have doubts. After all, recent trends are hard to ignore - the relentless pursuit of 'simplicity', the rejection of anything even remotely beautiful or elegant in favour of grey and black, shapeless clothes, clunky shoes and interiors as bare as a prison cell. The streets are filled with throngs of people in grey clothes, getting ever closer to Orwell's vision. Is this just modern fashion? Or is there something more calculated about it?*

'*Transformational piece of legislation*', '*dividing the life of the nation into 'before' and 'after'*', - people in Westminster prepare the nation for the New Order.

It is obvious that the fight against the vague notion of 'abuse' is being used as a cover for the dismantling of the foundations of society and the construction of a New Order. If one just takes a look at the documents related to the parliamentary discussion of the DAB and listens to the MPs themselves, it's pretty clear. The MPs did not speak on their own initiative, they only read from scripts prepared by their instructors. In this way, they only conveyed the intentions of the ideologues, the real interested parties, acting from behind the scenes. We are not so stupid as to assume that those personalities in the British Parliament who were involved in promoting the 'abuse' laws are capable of drafting the provisions themselves, are we?

The author recalled phrases that kept coming up—repeated over and over by MPs and the media during the law's preparation, but that, at the time, neither she nor most Britons paid much attention to.

Definitions applied to the law by members of Parliament:

- a ‘once-in-a-generation piece of legislation’,
- a ‘landmark law’,
- a ‘groundbreaking framework’,
- a ‘comprehensive legal tool’,
- ‘transformational’,
- ‘splitting up the nation’s life into ‘*before and after*’, and
- ‘a change not seen in a generation’

Every day Parliament passes new laws. But has anyone ever heard such terminology applied to any other piece of legislation? Certainly not! MPs and the media keep repeating these phrases over and over again, like a mantra. They want to make ordinary people believe these ideas, to make them seem obvious and unquestionable.

Unlike the MPs, their advisors—the ones behind the idea of inventing a new threat as a pretext for shattering the old system under the guise of combating it—knew exactly what was at stake. The new law was intended to divide the life of the nation into a ‘*before and after*’ and lay the groundwork for a society shaped by the emerging regime.

If we view the language commonly used to describe this document from this perspective, it reveals the full malicious intent behind the matter. The people behind the law have been pretty open about their plans to change society, get rid of old structures and set up new ones. They've been doing this by using MPs and the media to spread these messages. Protecting so-called 'victims' from so-called 'abusers' (who aren't even legally considered offenders, as they haven't been charged or accused of breaking the law) is just a smokescreen.

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The use of age-old techniques of total control through fear in today’s context

Before delving into an analysis of the Act, the author considers it useful to make a brief digression.

The author acknowledges that, for those unacquainted with this perspective, her observations might initially seem implausible. Some might even dismiss her assertions as groundless or accuse her of overstating the risks. After all, people have been conditioned for years to believe in the 'threat' of abuse and 'controlling and coercive behaviour'. This threat has been portrayed as one of the gravest perils in the world, seemingly looming over the nation.

As for restraining orders, those fortunate enough never to have encountered these measures often see them as harmless legal tools meant to prevent harmful situations within families.

Naturally, it can be challenging for anyone to adjust their outlook and detect malice in what might appear to be innocuous provisions within the DAA 2021 (although they are far from innocuous, if carefully examined). Furthermore, any attempt at critical analysis has been firmly suppressed.

To help readers approach the ideas presented, the author offers a brief additional text for reflection.

It's worth noting that methods, tactics, and strategies for influencing public perception have been well-known since ancient times and have largely remained unchanged.

Let us imagine ourselves in the position of those interested in establishing a regime of total control and intimidation within the country. How might one make people fear everything, even their own shadow?

To achieve this, we would need to construct a system of pervasive uncertainty and unpredictability.

Here's how it could be done:

1. **Make the law unclear**: Keep laws vague, open to interpretation, or constantly changing. If people don't know what is allowed and what is not, they will live in fear of the unknown, of inadvertently breaking a law they don't know.

2. **Use random punishments**: Give out punishments that seem random or out of proportion, even for minor or unclear offences. This will make people afraid of doing anything that could be seen as wrong.

3. **Create a culture of surveillance**: Set up widespread surveillance so people feel they're always being watched. They'll start to censor themselves, worried that even innocent actions might be misunderstood or used against them.
4. **Encourage mistrust and the use of informers:**: Promote reporting on each other so that everyone feels at risk. If people suspect friends, neighbours, or colleagues might report them, they'll live in constant fear of betrayal.
5. **Punishment for thoughts, not just actions**: Bring in laws or norms that punish not only actions but also thoughts or intentions. If people worry about being judged for what they think, they'll suppress their natural instincts and live in mental paralysis.
6. **Set conflicting rules**: Different authorities issue contradictory rules, so whatever you do, you're always wrong. This creates a feeling of inevitable guilt.

By using these methods, people would lose trust in themselves and their understanding of the world. Fear would touch every part of their lives.

Keeping the above in mind will make it easier for the reader to understand the content of the chapter.

The reader will realise that all the aforementioned methods are being introduced into law under the pretext of addressing an imaginary threat.

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In this edition, due to various circumstances, the author limits herself to a straightforward listing of certain similarities between '1984' and the DAA 2021. She intends to explore this topic further in a future publication.

The author does not list all the well-known, almost classic elements of Orwellian society (Doublethink, Thought Police, Newspeak, etc.). Instead, she goes straight to the evidence, highlighting parallels between two British works:

- '1984' by George Orwell and the
- DAA 2021 (by author is unknown)

'1984' and DAA 2021:

elements of a Dystopian Society in the provisions of the DAA 2021

1. **Surveillance and Control:**

In Orwell's '1984', the government exercises relentless surveillance to keep a watchful eye on every citizen, suppressing any signs of disobedience. In a similar vein, the Domestic Abuse Act establishes a framework for heightened monitoring of individuals, ostensibly to 'protect victims'.

However, under this guise, such measures nudge society closer to a state where personal rights and freedoms face growing restrictions. This approach raises concerns about how extended surveillance affects private lives, as the line between personal autonomy and state oversight becomes ever more blurred.

2. **Crisis exploitation:**

In '1984', the government creates crises to justify its control over people. Similarly, the Domestic Abuse Act could be used to stir up public fears about safety and abuse, making it easier to introduce more intrusive laws.

By framing these issues as urgent threats, the Act could allow for greater surveillance and stricter controls. While these measures might seem protective, they give the state more power and reducing personal freedoms, leading to a society ruled by fear rather than real public need.

3. **Erosion of trust:**

Measures introduced by the Act risk undermining trust within communities. When people are encouraged to monitor each other, they may become more focused on watching for 'wrong' behaviours rather than building supportive relationships. This echoes Orwell's depiction of a society where personal connections are weakened, as citizens are driven more by the need to conform and report than by genuine bonds and mutual support.

4. **Informant culture:**

By designating individuals to monitor those under restraining orders, the Domestic Abuse Act encourages a culture where citizens feel obliged to keep an eye on one another, similar to Orwell's '1984'.

In this environment, people may become informants, reporting neighbours for any perceived breaches, no matter how small or ambiguous.

This creates an atmosphere of suspicion, where individuals are not only wary of each other but feel a duty to act as enforcers of the law within their communities.

Over time, this can erode trust and community bonds, as fear of being monitored or reported becomes part of daily life, encouraging people to prioritise compliance over genuine connection.

5. **Creation of a climate of fear:**

In both '1984' and the context of the Domestic Abuse Act, a culture of fear can take hold, where individuals are hesitant to speak or act freely, worried that their actions could be misinterpreted.

With 'abuse' broadly and vaguely defined, almost any action—or even lack of action—could be labelled as abusive, regardless of intent. This lack of clarity means people may struggle to know what behaviours to avoid, leading to a constant sense of unease.

In such an environment, personal interactions become fraught with anxiety, as individuals fear accusations or legal consequences for behaviours that might once have been viewed as normal.

6. **Manipulation of language:**

Orwell highlighted how language could be manipulated to control thought, as in Newspeak. Under the Domestic Abuse Act, terms like 'abuse' and 'control' have been broadened, echoing Orwell's '**Newspeak'**, which limited critical thinking.

The Act's vague language, with phrases like 'any other abuse' and 'any restriction or prohibition', could allow almost any behaviour to be labelled as abuse, much like the adaptable language used to hold power in '1984'.

In Britain, the term 'victim' no longer necessarily refers to someone against whom an illegal act has been committed, and 'perpetrator' does not always mean someone who has broken the law.

7. **Dehumanization:**

In Orwell's society, individuals are often seen as mere subjects of the state. The broad application of the Domestic Abuse Act risks dehumanising people by classifying them only as victims or perpetrators. This approach may ignore the complexity of personal situations.

Statements from Parliament paint a picture of a society split into victims and perpetrators, with the latter viewed as undeserving of mercy.

Each year, this could affect around 3 million British citizens, including 2.3 million in England and Wales alone.

8. **Intimidation:**

In addition to the countless legal instruments imposing restrictions on human rights, the DAPO has been added. It is nothing more than a tool for intimidation.

By issuing DAPO, virtually any restrictions on a person's rights can be imposed. Authorities can subject the individual to require them to wear monitoring bracelets, or assign a supervisor to report their behaviour to the police and even extended use of polygraph tests. None of this requires a victim's complaint to be filed.

People will live in constant fear as they don't know what they might be punished for. In the past, when laws were clearly defined, a person could avoid fear of punishment simply by refraining from prohibited actions. But as 'abuse' lacks a clear definition, individuals have no way of knowing what could lead to punishment.

9. **Absence of accountability**:

In Orwell's world, the ruling party is not accountable to the people. If the implementation of the Domestic Abuse Act lacks proper oversight and checks on power, it could lead to abuses by authorities, reminiscent of the totalitarian control depicted in Orwell's narrative.

10. **Lack of transparency**: In '1984', decisions are made without explanation, leaving citizens with no means to challenge them. Similarly, if abuse laws are enforced without proper oversight and transparency, it could result in abuses of power.

The practice of courts imposing restrictions through restraining orders takes place in Chambers, almost secretly, often without the respondent present. Procedural rules are not followed. The right to appeal is unattainable. Evidence from the designated victim soon will not accepted—unless it serves to accuse. The Domestic Abuse Act removes the right to cross-examination. The judicial process is being transformed into a punitive one.

11. **Thought control**: The expanded use of polygraphs under the abuse law mirrors Orwellian control methods. In the society of the future, people are not meant to be free, even in their own thoughts. They must drive away any ideas that are not permitted. Using polygraphs as a control tool raises serious ethical concerns, recalling the moral questions in '1984'.

12. Erosion of individuality: In Orwellian society personal identity, freedom of choice, and self-expression are suppressed, turning

individuals into faceless parts of the system. The state demands conformity and obedience, stripping citizens of their uniqueness.

Abuse laws, particularly when broad and vaguely defined, can contribute to the erosion of individuality by enforcing rigid standards on personal relationships. It might occur through uniform behaviour expectations, overgeneralisation of personal conflict, control over private life.

13. **Schools**:

In Britain, children are encouraged to report behaviours they see as abusive or unsupportive, creating something like a 'Thought Police' dynamic. This can include viewing a lack of parental support for things like gender identity as a violation of children's rights, similar to Orwell's idea of breaking family bonds to build loyalty to the state. These practices weaken trust within families, replacing parental guidance with state-imposed rules.

14. **Destruction of personal relationships and family bonds**:

The Domestic Abuse Act and similar policies show a shift towards state control over personal and family relationships, much like the totalitarian system in Orwell's '1984'. Expanded definitions of 'emotional' or 'psychological' abuse allow the state to step into private parenting matters, echoing the reach of Big Brother. The Act also creates a basis for more monitoring under the name of 'victim protection', mirroring Orwellian surveillance and putting personal rights and freedoms at risk.

15. **Centralisation of power** is another striking similarity. New roles, like the Commissioner for Domestic Abuse, could bring together power that may spread to other government areas. Without accountability and transparency, this power could grow unchecked, much like in Orwell's '1984', where authority acts without question or oversight.

Just as the Party in '1984' controls every part of life and silences

opposing voices, roles like the Commissioner for Abuse could gather power and influence other departments and agencies.

16. **Censorship and Propaganda:**

Information and history are controlled by the state. Official truths are constantly altered, and the past is rewritten to support the current ideology

Abuse laws, can serve as tools for censorship and propaganda by shaping public perception, suppressing alternative views, promoting dependence on state interventions.

17 **The concept of Doublethink**

In Orweallian society citizens are conditioned to embrace **Doublethink**—the acceptance of contradictory beliefs simultaneously, such as 'War is peace', 'Freedom is slavery', and 'Ignorance is strength'.

This cognitive dissonance enables people to accept contradictions, reinforcing state control and loyalty. Here how it manifest in abuse law and related documents in the following ways:

a. **Contradictory principles**: The law might claim to protect citizens' freedom while simultaneously expanding state power over personal relationships, creating a scenario where 'protection' implies restriction.

b. **Protecting rights by limiting rights**: The law may aim to protect vulnerable individuals but allows for restricting the rights of the accused, such as by imposing restraining orders without a trial. This leads to protecting some citizens by infringing upon the rights of others.

c. **Ambiguous language:** Vague terminology like 'coercive and controlling behaviour' or 'psychological abuse' permits varied interpretations. Doublethink here allows the law to seem clear while remaining open to arbitrary enforcement.

d. **Publicly declaring non-interference while interfering**: The law might state it doesn't intend to interfere in private relationships, yet does so under the guise of abuse prevention. This creates an illusion of non-intervention while actual powers increase.

e. **Care and control:** The law presents itself as 'caring for victims' but simultaneously extends control over private life. The public is led to believe in the state's protective role, unaware that this protection often comes at the expense of personal freedoms.

In these ways, Doublethink enables the expansion of control and restriction under the appearance of protection and justice, potentially curbing citizens' rights while claiming to uphold them.

Notes

[i] Upon closer examination, it becomes clear that the myth of the exceptional 'specialisation' of British lawyers has been deliberately cultivated to obscure the growing legal ignorance among a majority of solicitors and barristers.

The author, who has acquired a legal background from one of the countries in Southern Europe—the very birthplace of Roman law—asserts that hardly any of the dozens of lawyers she encountered in London would be capable of passing the licensing exams or even first-year university courses there.

British solicitors and barristers emerging from recent training programmes may be familiar with specific topics, but they lack a foundational understanding of justice and legal principles—the very essence of what law is and where it originates. Many of them cannot even articulate the difference between civil and criminal law. The true danger lies in the fact that judges are now being appointed from among these individuals who, for the first time in British legal history, lack a fundamental understanding of justice. As a result, they are unable to protect the rights of those in legal proceedings, administer justice according to core legal principles, or resist manipulation by participants in the process.

This deficiency in foundational knowledge weakens judges' capacity to withstand external pressure, particularly when members of the legislature—who, as we know, have also seen a marked intellectual decline over the past two to three decades—intervene in various areas.

[ii] Attention should be paid to a common trick used by the drafters of the DAB to conceal their malicious intent. To do so, they resort to their usual tactic: they put in written a lot of words that sound harmless, ensuring that the reader gets lost in them or focuses on the opening lines without making it to the end of the text. But it is precisely at the end that they add a phrase the author calls a 'ticking time bomb'. For example, a paragraph may list various 'abuses,' but at the end, almost unnoticed, it is added that 'other abuse' may be treated as an offence. If you consider the meaning of these 2 words, all the rest lose their significance: from now on, any action could be reported as punishable by law. It becomes clear that the purpose of the list is simply a

trick to divert attention from the final phrase.